AUGUST 31, 2015

Deal with it.

By Michael Scherer

A DAY OLD AND ALREADY ON THE ROAD.
zoom-zoom

FOR MANY, DRIVING A CAR OR BEING IN ONE IS A PART OF LIFE.
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RESPONSIBILITY MAZDA TAKES VERY SERIOUSLY. SO YOU CAN
FEEL CONFIDENT AND IN CONTROL, AT LEAST ON THE ROAD.
DRIVING MATTERS™
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TIME
VOL. 186, NO. 8 | 2015

Cover Story

The Outsider?

Billionaire Donald Trump paints himself as the people's champion. Why it's working

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Trump in his office in Trump Tower in New York City

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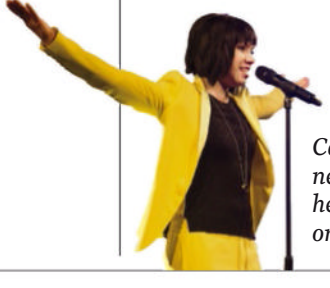

Carly Rae Jepsen's new album rescues her from being a one-hit wonder

TRUMP: MARTIN SCHOELLER FOR TIME; JEPSEN: JO HALE—REDFERNS/GETTY IMAGES

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A WATERSHED FOR WATERSHEDS.

Half of the Everglades has already disappeared. Now the remaining half of this fragile ecosystem is at risk from pollutants in stormwater runoff.

The problem has been decades in the making. But the millions of Florida residents, visitors and native animals relying on this watershed don't have decades to wait for a solution. So the South Florida Water Management District designed innovative stormwater treatment wetlands and Citi found a way to finance the project in weeks rather than years. Now, clean water from those wetlands is replenishing the Everglades and an incomparable global landmark is on the mend.

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What you said about ...

WHAT IT'S LIKE BEING A COP Karl Vick's report on his weeks alongside the Philadelphia police—which MSNBC's Mika Brzezinski called a "really, really, really important side of the story"—prompted some readers to share their own positive experiences with law enforcement. "I did not see racism," wrote Kathy Myron of Doylestown, Pa., who worked with police as an animal-safety official. "Quite the contrary, I saw cops bend over backward to be kind and patient" with community members. But others were highly skeptical. "I have always been a supporter of our police forces," wrote William Stout of San Francisco, "but have changed my mind after viewing the endless videos surfacing daily."

'Most are not cowboys, shooting people for no reason. Most are doing a great job.'

MARK COWART, Columbia, S.C.

BLACK LIVES MATTER Readers had strong views on Kareem Abdul-Jabbar's open letter to presidential candidates explaining why they should speak out in support of Black Lives Matter. TIME.com reader aristotlecat wanted Kareem to explore other issues affecting people of color like "the thousands who die each year at the hands of other Blacks, often from gangland violence." Phillip Smith of Orem, Utah, added that there are other variables, besides racism, that "contribute to the problems of school dropout, crime, incarceration, etc." In response to Abdul-Jabbar's take on politicians' reply that "all lives matter" (it "ignores the problem"), Mark Still of Philadelphia wrote, "All lives do matter. And it is not cowardly at all to insist upon this point. We do not seek to deny bigotry. We seek to deny bigotry of having any power over us."

'Abdul-Jabbar is a champion of education, and a most valuable player in a difficult arena.'

FRED GOUDY, Lebanon, Pa.

BEHIND THE COVER SHOOT
Following a lively trip to the Iowa State Fair on Aug. 15 and a brief stint at a lower-Manhattan courthouse for jury duty on Aug. 17, GOP front runner Donald Trump sat for an extended interview with TIME editor Nancy Gibbs, Washington bureau chief Michael Scherer and political correspondent Zeke J. Miller *(see page 26),* as well as two photo shoots with photographer Martin Schoeller. For one, deputy photo director Paul Moakley arranged for an unusual addition to Trump's office decor: an American bald eagle, flown in from Texas by master falconer and wildlife rehabilitator Jonathan Wood.

BACK IN TIME

In January 1989, at the peak of the '80s megaboom, Donald Trump appeared on TIME's cover as the ultimate "flashy symbol of an acquisitive age," as the magazine put it back then. Other details in writer Otto Friedrich's story included tales of the billionaire's eponymous yacht, casinos and buildings; his reaction to being asked if he had ever considered therapy ("I haven't ever felt that I was out of control"); and the "artfully hyped talk about his having political ambitions, worrying about nuclear proliferation, even someday running for President." Read the whole story at time.com/vault.

SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT ▸
In "What It's Like Being a Cop Now" (Aug. 24), a photo caption incorrectly identified the person accompanying Philadelphia police officer Paul Watson in detaining a man who allegedly violated a court order. The other officer was Adam Womer. In the same issue, "Autism Is Not a Disorder—It's an Opportunity" misidentified the author of the book *Uniquely Human: A Different Way of Seeing Autism.* He is Barry M. Prizant.

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BEHIND THE COVER SHOOT: PAUL MOAKLEY FOR TIME; BACK IN TIME: NORMAN PARKINSON

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Only at Walmart

‘Our tolerance for any such lack of empathy needs to be zero.’

JEFF BEZOS, Amazon founder and CEO, defending his company’s culture after a New York *Times* article depicted the tech giant as a punishing place to work

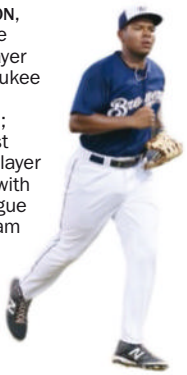
Starbucks
The coffee chain will expand wine and beer sales to hundreds of stores

GOOD WEEK
BAD WEEK

Dunkin’ Donuts
A serial robber hit at least five locations in New York City in August

‘IT WAS NICE TO KNOW MY TEAMMATES SEE ME FOR WHO I AM, NOT MY SEXUALITY.’

DAVID DENSON, minor-league baseball player in the Milwaukee Brewers organization; he is the first openly gay player associated with a Major League Baseball team



26

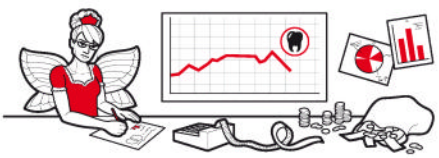
Age of an Oregon cat named Corduroy, who was named the **oldest cat in the world**

4,400

Deaths per day in China **caused by air pollution,** according to a new study

‘EVERY PERSON WHO COMES IS A HUMAN BEING AND HAS THE RIGHT TO BE TREATED AS SUCH.’

ANGELA MERKEL, German Chancellor, responding to attacks on refugee shelters amid a growing migrant crisis in Europe



$3.19

The average amount **the Tooth Fairy** has given American children per tooth this year, down 24¢ from last year

‘Pretend you want to do something else and write on the sly until you’re free to do whatever you want!’

J.K. ROWLING, *Harry Potter* author, offering advice on Twitter for a fan whose parents don’t consider writing to be a “worthy” profession

‘The decision … is a triumph of marketing over science.’

CINDY PEARSON, executive director of the National Women’s Health Network, on the approval by U.S. regulators of flibanserin, popularly called “female Viagra,” the first drug to treat lack of sexual desire in women. Although some celebrated the decision, many health experts are skeptical of the drug’s efficacy

GETTY IMAGES (3); AP (2); ILLUSTRATIONS BY BROWN BIRD DESIGN

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The Brief

'EVEN BEFORE THE ERAWAN ATTACK, THAILAND WAS NOT AT PEACE.' —PAGE 12

Clinton faced more heat over her emails during an Aug. 18 campaign stop in Nevada

JOHN LOCHER—AP

POLITICS

Clinton's stalled bandwagon exposes a deeper problem for Democrats

By David Von Drehle

"TRUST ME" WORKS ONLY WHEN people already do—an increasingly vexing problem for Democratic presidential front runner Hillary Clinton. She's asking voters to take her word that her use of a private email server to conduct official business was entirely aboveboard. Polls suggest that many people aren't buying it.

The former Secretary of State's frustration was uncomfortably obvious during a press conference in Nevada on Aug. 18. In the days leading up to it, she and her attorney turned over the server and a set of thumb drives to the FBI, which set to work trying to determine whether classified material had been stored on these unsecured devices. Meanwhile, investigators said that they had identified more than 300 emails that might contain material that should be classified—including at least two in which Clinton received top-secret intelligence—though some in the State Department disputed at least some of those designations.

"I can only tell you that the State Department has said over and over again, we disagree. So, that's what they're sorting out," Clinton said, adding, "Whether it was a personal account or a government account, I did not send classified material and I did not receive any material that was marked or designated classified."

When a persistent Ed Henry of Fox News asked whether Clinton had "wiped" the server clean of data before it was given to the FBI for analysis, she answered, "I don't know. I have no idea. Like with a cloth or something? I don't know how it works digitally at all."

Clinton insists that the more than 30,000 emails she culled from the server and turned over to the government before deleting the rest of her files constitute "everything that was work-related. Every single thing." But the process of making the documents public has spawned a head-spinning descent into the tangled rules for labeling and storage of classified materials.

Even the physical details of the situation are a bit fuzzy. Can the FBI recover messages "wiped" from the server? Is there a backup server somewhere, and has the FBI secured that? What about the smartphones and other devices used by Clinton and her top staff? Do they still exist? And if so, who has them?

If Clinton knowingly, or negligently, stored classified documents improperly, she could be at risk of prosecution—although in some cases, as Secretary of State, she may have been the official responsible for determining her own compliance. There's the trust-me problem again.

In the case of two emails received by Clinton and turned over as official correspondence, the inspector general for the intelligence community contends that top-secret surveillance data found its way onto her home email and the thumb drives. Some have argued that the Secretary of State should have known immediately that this was restricted material. But other officials maintain that the information could have derived from unrestricted sources, making her possession of it a judgment call well within her authority.

In the age of Edward Snowden and Chelsea Manning, the Obama Administration is quite touchy about security breaches, yet Clinton continues to treat the email dispute as an exasperating nuisance rather than a serious miscalculation that has severely damaged her campaign. "By the way, you may have seen that I've recently launched a Snapchat account," she told an Iowa crowd on Aug. 14. "I love it. Those messages disappear all by themselves." Such efforts to laugh it off have fallen flat even among her supporters and come off as especially tone-deaf given the drumbeat of past scandals and the recent controversies surrounding donations by foreign governments and individuals to the Clinton Foundation while she was leading the State Department.

The sight of their prohibitive front runner vainly cranking the ignition on her stalled bandwagon has many Democrats wondering who could take her place in case of disaster. So far, the answers suggest a party in serious need of new blood. While Clinton traveled to Iowa in search of a jump-start, friends of Vice President Joe Biden, 72, said he is mulling a dash for the nomination. Others inside the Beltway mentioned Secretary of State John Kerry, 71, who carried the party banner to defeat in 2004. A trial balloon wafted from the orbit of former Vice President Al Gore, a mere 67, only to be shot down by Gore aides. California Governor Jerry Brown's name was floated; he's 77 and first ran for President 40 years ago.

Clinton's declared opponents are not much fresher. Senator Bernie Sanders of Vermont is the Mick Jagger of this political season, a septuagenarian drawing rock-star crowds, but as he's a self-declared socialist with a thin record of achievement, his theme song might as well be "You Can't Always Get What You Want." Former Senators Jim Webb of Virginia, 69, and Lincoln Chafee of Rhode Island, 62, are gaining no traction. The lone hopeful under 60, former Maryland governor Martin O'Malley, 52, is handling Clinton so gingerly in his public statements that he seems more like a sparring partner than an actual foe.

Even with the email problem looming, Clinton remains the strongest nonincumbent front runner the party has seen in at least a generation. Her lead in national polls is matched by her fundraising prowess and her nearly endless list of early endorsements. For all the whispers, Clinton's most dangerous opponent continues to be the one she sees in the mirror each morning.

CLINTON EXPLAINS THE EMAILS

'I thought it would be easier to carry just one device for my work and for my personal emails instead of two.'

March 10

'I am confident that I never sent nor received any information that was classified at the time it was sent and received.'

July 25

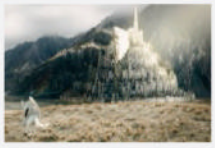
'I've said in the past that I used a single account for convenience. Obviously these years later it doesn't look so convenient.'

Aug. 15

TRENDING

CRIME
Jared Fogle, ex-pitchman for Subway, agreed on Aug. 19 to **plead guilty to charges that he had sex with minors** and received child pornography, over a month after federal agents raided his Indiana home. The sandwich chain has severed ties with Fogle.

HEALTH
The FDA approved the **use of narcotic painkiller OxyContin in children ages 11 to 16** whose symptoms of pain from surgery, illness or injury cannot be relieved by other medications. Patients also must have been treated with opioids before so doctors know they can tolerate it.



FANTASY
A group of British architects is trying to raise $2.9 billion to **build a full-scale replica of a fictional city from J.R.R. Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings*,** to be completed by 2023. Minas Tirith would be built in southern England and would function as a fully livable city.

CRIME: EXPLAINER: AP; HEALTH: GETTY IMAGES; FANTASY: WINGNUT FILMS

SINKING FEELING Russian President Vladimir Putin descends into the Black Sea inside a bathyscaphe mini-submarine to view the wreckage of a Byzantine-era ship along the coast of Sevastopol, Crimea, on Aug. 18. Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko accused Putin of stirring up tensions on the trip, as a surge in hostilities between Ukrainian troops and Russian-backed rebel forces in eastern Ukraine killed nine people. *Photograph by Alexei Nikolsky—RIA-Novosti/AP*

EXPLAINER

Why Brazil is turning against its President

BRAZILIANS TOOK TO THE STREETS ON AUG. 16 for antigovernment rallies in more than 200 cities, the third round of protests this year as President Dilma Rousseff's approval rating sank to 8% just eight months into her second term. Marchers in yellow sang songs and chanted, "Fora Dilma"—"Dilma out." Here's what's behind the discontent:

CORRUPTION ALLEGATIONS Rousseff has been tarred by the corruption scandal embroiling Petrobras, the state energy giant whose executives are accused of accepting bribes from construction firms and paying kickbacks to politicians for at least 15 years. Although she chaired the company's board from 2003 to 2010, Rousseff has been exonerated by investigators—but the scandal has paralyzed government and stalled building and energy projects.

ECONOMIC DISCONTENT Brazil's 9.5% inflation rate and shrinking economy have forced the government to cut spending and raise taxes, with the hope of avoiding a downgrade to Brazil's credit rating. Austerity measures and a rising unemployment rate have weighed down the working-class Brazilians who make up the core supporters of Rousseff's Workers' Party and who are now calling for her ouster.

PUBLIC FRUSTRATION In addition to demonstrations, polls say two-thirds of Brazilians want Rousseff impeached. But the President's head is unlikely to roll; she is not accused of any illegal activity, and the person who could trigger proceedings, House Speaker Eduardo Cunha, is himself implicated in the scandal. Analysts warn that a constitutional crisis could further strain Brazil's economy, and there are no viable alternatives waiting in the wings. "Even those who want her out will in the end prefer to keep a weak President," said Brazil expert Kenneth Maxwell.

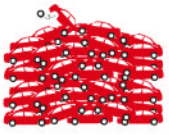
—JULIA ZORTHIAN

‹ President Dilma Rousseff's approval rating hit a record low

DATA

DEATHS ON THE ROAD

Traffic fatalities in the U.S. leaped 14% for the first six months of 2015. Here's a sampling of annual traffic deaths per 100,000 residents in various countries:



Dominican Republic
41.7

South Africa
31.9

Egypt
13.2

U.S.
11.4

Australia
6.1

Sweden
3

DATA SOURCES: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION GLOBAL STATUS REPORT ON ROAD SAFETY 2013, NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

TRENDING

LABOR
The National Labor Relations Board on Aug. 17 **dismissed a bid by Northwestern University football players** to form a labor union—a setback to the movement to reform college sports and treat athletes as employees, the subject of TIME's Sept. 16, 2013, cover story.

DIPLOMACY
Germany's Parliament voted to **approve a third bailout for Greece,** worth $95 billion, on Aug. 19, one of the final steps in rescuing the country from insolvency. Greek Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras may call a confidence vote as his party remains divided by the deal's terms.

CYBERCRIME
Around 334,000 taxpayers may have had their **personal information stolen by hackers** from Internal Revenue Service computers, the agency said Aug. 17—nearly three times as many as the earlier estimate of 114,000 data-theft victims.

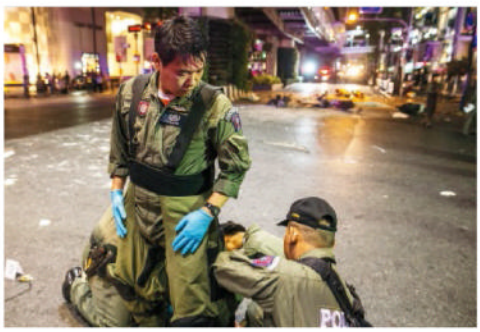
Thailand reels after a deadly bombing

ERAWAN SHRINE, NESTLED BETWEEN SHOPping malls in downtown Bangkok, is normally a riot of incense, garlands and Buddhist worshippers praying to a Hindu deity. On the evening of Aug. 17, during rush hour, the shrine area was hit by a pipe bomb that killed at least 20 people and injured 125. More than half the fatalities were foreigners.

Thailand's Prime Minister, Prayuth Chan-ocha, called the blast the deadliest attack in recent Thai history. In its pursuit of tourist dollars, the Southeast Asian nation of 67 million has marketed itself as "the land of smiles"; the slogan of its national air carrier is "smooth as silk." Around 10% of the nation's economy depends on vacationers—vacationers who may be less willing to come in the aftermath of the bombing.

Yet even before the Erawan attack, Thailand was not at peace. For a decade, factional strife has resulted in revolving-door governments and military crackdowns on protesters that have killed dozens not far from Erawan Shrine. In Thailand's deep south, Muslim militants have waged a crusade of bombings, shootings and beheadings that has killed thousands over the past decade.

Thailand is now ruled by the National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO), the Orwellian name the Thai military regime gave itself after last year's coup—one of a dozen such successful putsches in the country's modern history. Prayuth, a retired general, has ruled out elections this year. He has joked—one presumes—that journalists who write untruthful stories could be executed. The NCPO is no fan of messy, Western-style democracy and has cozied up to China. In July, at Beijing's request, the junta deported 109 fleeing ethnic Uighurs back to China, where the Muslim minority faces repression.



Experts prepare to investigate the scene around Erawan Shrine in central Bangkok

When the military isn't meddling in politics, Thais have consistently voted for populist parties associated with exiled former Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra. Ousted by the army in a 2006 coup, Thaksin was convicted in absentia of abuse of power. His sister Yingluck Shinawatra later became Prime Minister, buoyed by support from Thailand's poor but populous northeast. But last year's coup ended her hold on power.

Thailand's years of political instability, plus the ill health of its long-serving monarch, have shaken confidence in Southeast Asia's second biggest economy. On Aug. 19, Thai police issued a warrant for a "male foreigner" alleged to have deposited a bomb-filled backpack at Erawan Shrine before walking away. Thailand's currency sank to its lowest level in six years; the nation's stock market also retreated amid fears for the tourism industry. Erawan Shrine is where some Thais pray for good fortune. The nation needs it. —HANNAH BEECH

ROUNDUP

The jewels of Chinese 'duplitecture'

China revealed an "oil bubble" statue in the northwest town of Karamay on Aug. 11 that is almost identical to Chicago's reflective, beanlike sculpture *Cloud Gate* by Anish Kapoor. The Windy City's 2006 artwork is in good company; China has been creating knockoff monuments for years —*Julia Zorthian*

TOWER BRIDGE
This full-size replica in eastern Suzhou is just like London's original but with double the towers

EIFFEL TOWER
A small-scale Paris in Hangzhou even has this minitower, one-third the size of the original

Milestones

COMPLETED
By **two women,** the famously difficult Army Ranger School, in the first class with female soldiers. While they can wear the prestigious Ranger tab, current combat regulations prohibit them from serving in the special-operations 75th Ranger Regiment.

WON
The PGA Championship, by Australian **Jason Day.** His 20-under-par score broke the major-championship record previously set by Tiger Woods.

DIED
In a car accident, Lenny B. Robinson, 51, known as the **Route 29 Batman.** He drove his custom-made "Batmobile" in costume to visit children in Maryland hospitals.

Bond, who died Aug. 15 at 75, with Martin Luther King Jr. in 1966

DIED

Julian Bond
Civil rights leader

JULIAN BOND ENGINEERED 1960S civil rights protests that outmaneuvered segregationists and astonished the country. He had a gift for charismatic speeches that exposed the absurdities of Jim Crow and distinguished him from preachers who dominated the movement. He was elected to the Georgia legislature at 25, won a court decision to force a resistant white legislature to seat him and was nominated as Democratic candidate for Vice President at 28—too young under the Constitution to actually serve. The longtime chair of the NAACP, he pushed it to adopt a more inclusive agenda.

He will be remembered for his intellect, charm and eloquence. But he died with a fighter's spirit that forced an entire nation to recognize the urgency of confronting all that our shameful history of racial injustice has done. —BRYAN STEVENSON

Stevenson is the founder and executive director of the Equal Justice Initiative

THE U.S. CAPITOL
One of many reproductions in the Beijing World Park, this replica is only a few feet tall

EASTER ISLAND
Copies of the Moai head statues line a pathway in the central business district of Beijing

THE SPHINX
Egypt complained about the full-size Giza replica in Hebei, so China agreed in 2014 to demolish it

TOWER OF PISA
China erected its own precarious tower in Shanghai—but this time, the signature tilt is deliberate

SPOTLIGHT

How cities save water

L.A.'s use of floating shade balls *(above),* which block the sun over reservoirs to prevent evaporation, is just one of many inventive new methods being tapped globally to prevent shortages.

REVIVING ANCIENT AQUEDUCTS
Over the past several years, a Peruvian utility company has revived pre-Inca aqueducts to route water from the Andes Mountains into cities.

RATIONING CONSUMPTION
Earlier this year, Puerto Rican authorities placed more than 150,000 residents on a 24-hours-on, 48-hours-off water schedule. The savings helped slightly.

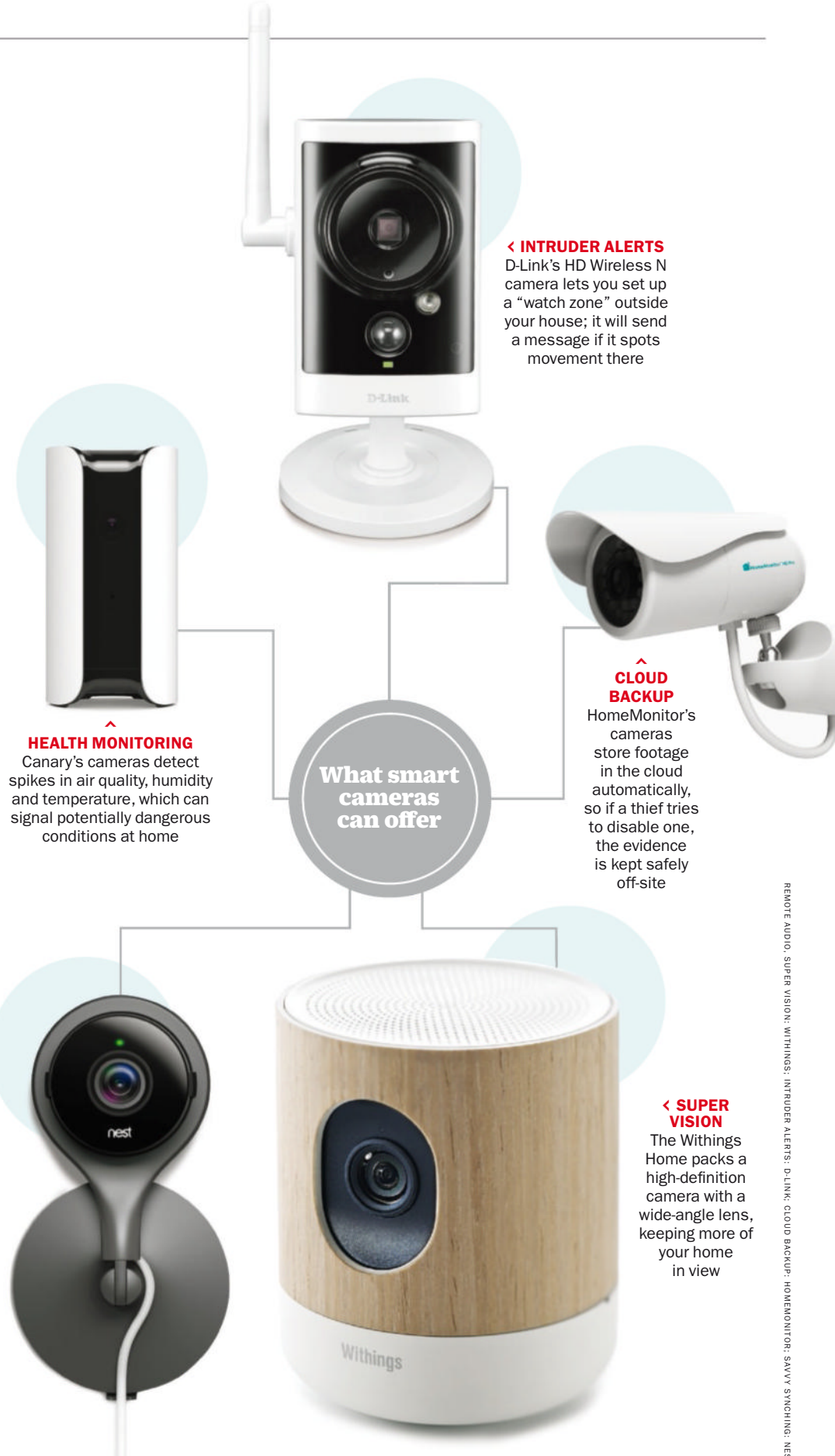
WIRING BILLBOARDS
Officials in Australia encourage conservation by showing water reservoir levels to would-be consumers in real time. Research shows the campaign helped cut consumption in half.
—Justin Worland

New gear helps you monitor your home—even when you're not there

BEEN THINKING ABOUT turning your house into a personal Fort Knox? If so, now's your chance. A growing number of companies are offering cameras and sensors with features that exploit superfast broadband, better video quality and cloud computing to provide unprecedented home security. The Internet of things also empowers them to talk to your smartphone—and to one another—so that you can get a notification if something is amiss and, if necessary, call the police or have a look for yourself.

Of course, all these new lenses raise privacy concerns. Several websites allow visitors unfettered access to thousands of unsecured cameras, while hackers continue to prove that anything connected to the web can be compromised. But those worries aren't slowing sales. Market-research firm Parks Associates says shipments of smart-home devices, cameras included, will grow more than 44% over the next two years in the U.S.

—ALEX FITZPATRICK



< INTRUDER ALERTS
D-Link's HD Wireless N camera lets you set up a "watch zone" outside your house; it will send a message if it spots movement there

^ HEALTH MONITORING
Canary's cameras detect spikes in air quality, humidity and temperature, which can signal potentially dangerous conditions at home

^ CLOUD BACKUP
HomeMonitor's cameras store footage in the cloud automatically, so if a thief tries to disable one, the evidence is kept safely off-site

SAVVY SYNCHING >
The Nest Cam connects to Nest's other smart-home gear, so it can turn off when Nest's thermostat detects that you're back home

< SUPER VISION
The Withings Home packs a high-definition camera with a wide-angle lens, keeping more of your home in view

REMOTE AUDIO, SUPER VISION: WITHINGS; INTRUDER ALERTS: D-LINK; CLOUD BACKUP: HOMEMONITOR; SAVVY SYNCHING: NEST

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LightBox

Fighting fire

Aircraft dropping fire retardant on Southern California's Angeles National Forest struggled to put out a wildfire that started Aug. 14 and spread over more than 1,700 acres (688 hectares). At least 10 of the almost 700 responders suffered minor injuries fighting the blaze. The federal government spends $3.5 billion per year fighting wildfires.

Photograph by David McNew—Getty Images

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The View

'PROGRAMS LIKE WELFARE ARE A SHORT-TERM SOLUTION: THEY MAKE POVERTY LESS PAINFUL, NOT LESS PERMANENT.' —PAGE 20

Recent scandals in the realm of science research call into question the validity of some published work

ILLUSTRATION BY MARTIN GEE FOR TIME

SCIENCE

Modern science has a publish-or-perish problem

By Jeffrey Kluger

GOT A SPARE $14,800? IF SO, YOU CAN be first co-author on a new research paper about cancer. Want to add a friend? That'll be $26,300.

Those are—or were—the going rates for bylines from a Chinese publishing outfit offering to make life easier for academics in need of a quick career boost. "The heavy labor can be left to us," promised the sales document. "Our service can help you make progress in your academic path!"

The scam was exposed by the journal *Science* in a 2013 sting, but nobody pretended that that remotely meant the end of scientific fraud. As competition grows for tenured positions at universities and plum jobs at prestige hospitals, the temptation to fudge results, tweak data and invent studies wholesale has pushed some scientists to the academic dark side.

On Aug. 18, Springer, a major academic publishing company, announced that it was retracting 64 papers because of irregularities in the peer-review process. That followed a similar retraction of 43 papers by one Springer imprint late last year. In the early 2000s, an average of 30 research papers were withdrawn per year; in 2011 alone, the figure was 400.

The website Retraction Watch—the very existence of which says a lot—keeps an eye on such things. The site includes a leaderboard listing the 30 scientists worldwide with the most retractions to their names. The winner: Yoshitaka Fujii, a Japanese expert in postoperative nausea, who has a whopping 183 my-bads. That is obviously bad news for Fujii, but it

also has implications for the rest of us, who rely on solid research in medicine, agriculture and chemistry, for instance, to improve—and even save—lives.

The problems that led to the Springer retractions center on weak spots in the peer-review process. Legitimate journals do not publish research unless experts in the field (peers) have read the work and signed off on it (review). But how to find the experts? With an estimated 1.8 million papers published each year in more than 28,000 journals—Springer alone publishes 2,000 titles—it can be hard to wangle the experts needed to spend hours or days reviewing someone else's work. Sometimes the authors recommend reviewers, who may be perfectly good scientists but who also may be their colleagues, grad students or friends. In one scam cited in the journal *Nature*, the author of a paper recommended herself as a reviewer—under her maiden name.

The new batch of retracted papers came to light because while the names of the scientists who reviewed the work were real, their email addresses were fake. The journals say they did not notice that at the time. It's possible this happened when a third-party company was hired to find people to review the work; plenty of legitimate for-profit companies offer editing and counseling services to authors, especially those abroad who may need help with the language or with recommendations for reviewers. But some speculate that the recent fraud was the result of this outsourced reviewing process.

"We are encouraging institutions to provide guidance to authors on legitimate third-party services," said William Curtis, a Springer executive vice president, in an email. But it is beyond the scope of the publisher "to investigate what happened in the case of each article," he added.

Better policing could catch more fraud before it reaches publication, but the problem won't truly be solved until the industry as a whole finds ways to recognize success through something other than a tally of how many papers a researcher publishes. In the U.S., no more than 20% of scientists have a peer-reviewed paper to their name.

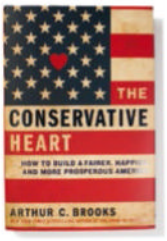
The pressure to join that elite quintile, with all of its career-boosting cachet, is intense. The journals only make it worse, publicizing what's known as a paper's "impact factor"—the number of times it is cited by later papers. The system, says Dr. Charlotte Haug, vice chair of the Committee on Publication Ethics, an industry watchdog group, has a troubling whiff of social media about it.

"We see the same thing with likes and tweets and retweets," she says. "It's the same kind of system. It makes for very strange incentives." That, in turn, makes for very bad science.

VERBATIM

'The flag will be changed, eventually. But it's Mississippi, and change is painfully slow.'

JOHN GRISHAM, best-selling author, after corralling more than 60 of his fellow Mississippians (including Morgan Freeman and *The Help* author Kathryn Stockett) into signing an open letter calling for the removal of the Confederate battle-flag emblem from the official state flag; it ran as a full-page ad in the Jackson *Clarion-Ledger*



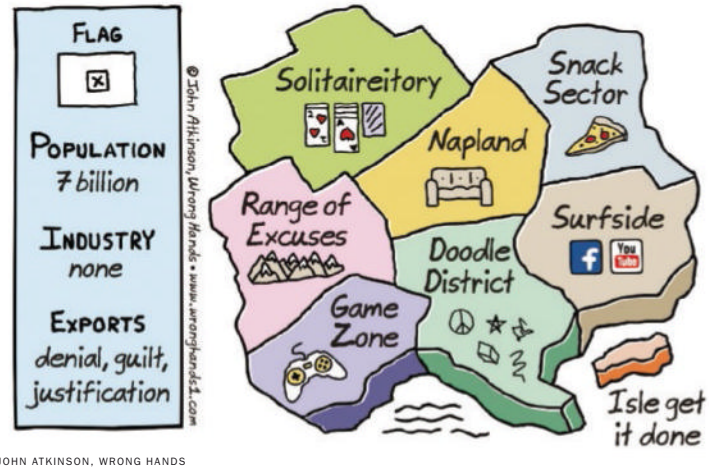
THE NUTSHELL

The Conservative Heart

IT'S NO SECRET THAT MANY CONSERvatives view welfare as wasteful. But that doesn't mean they're unsympathetic to the plight of the poor, argues Arthur C. Brooks, president of the right-leaning American Enterprise Institute think tank. In fact, it's quite the opposite—and conservatives need to communicate as much if they hope to win the White House in 2016. Programs like welfare, Brooks argues, are a short-term solution: they make poverty less painful, not less permanent. It would be far more beneficial for the government to spend less on public assistance and more on measures that create jobs—offering travel vouchers, for example, so that jobless people in low-opportunity areas can relocate to regions that need more workers. "We need to remind every American that *it can be done* and *they can do it*," Brooks writes, "and we need to build an economy that lives up to that promise." —SARAH BEGLEY

CHARTOON

Procrasti-nation



JOHN ATKINSON, WRONG HANDS

BIG IDEA

Sky Ladder

Earlier this summer, residents of Huiyu Island, China, witnessed a fireworks first that recently made waves online: a sparkling stairway to heaven, set ablaze from its base by artist Cai Guo-Qiang. The 1,640-ft. (500 m) structure was suspended from a helium balloon; once it was fully lit, as seen here, it burned for almost two minutes. Cai, whose previous attempts in Bath, England; Shanghai; and L.A. had failed, called the feat a "childhood dream" come true.

—S.B.

GRISHAM: AP; SKY LADDER: LIN YI—CAI STUDIO; KEPLER-186F, KEPLER-452B: JPL-CALTECH/NASA/REUTERS; ERIS: GETTY IMAGES

QUICK TAKE

It takes much more than money to fix broken schools

By Dale Russakoff

IN SEPTEMBER 2010, MARK ZUCKERberg, Chris Christie and Cory Booker announced on *The Oprah Winfrey Show* that the Facebook CEO was giving $100 million to Newark, N.J., schools to "turn Newark into a symbol of educational excellence for the whole nation." Their plan was not simply to repair education in Newark but also to develop a model for saving it in all of urban America—and to do it in five years. Oprah's audience responded with a standing ovation, and the national education-reform movement showered praise on Zuckerberg, Christie and Booker.

Five years later, most of Zuckerberg's $100 million has been spent, and Newark is no one's model for educational excellence. In fact, student achievement in the troubled district has gone down, not up, on the state's standardized test.

If this lavishly funded and trumpeted effort fell short of its mark, it has offered lessons for future chapters of education reform. Perhaps the most powerful is that real, sustainable reform can't succeed by operating from the top down. (Oprah's audience learned of the revolution coming to Newark schools before almost anyone in Newark did.) Not only did this approach prompt a furious political backlash, it also failed to address the real needs of students struggling daily with poverty and violence, which parents and teachers would have made central to any reform plan if they had been at the table.

Reformers are right to insist upon more consistently excellent teachers and leaders. But these educators need much more support—socially, politically *and* financially—to reach children living and learning amid concentrated poverty. Perhaps the next wave of education philanthropy will focus on how to support urban schools from the bottom up—as well as the top down.

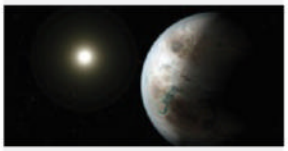
Russakoff is the author of The Prize: Who's in Charge of America's Schools?

ROUNDUP

PLANETARY CLONES

Discovering planets similar to the ones in our solar system can offer clues about our past and future—which is why scientists were excited after identifying "baby Jupiter," a younger version of the gas giant, some 100 light-years from Earth. It's in good company.

KEPLER-186F
The "chilly Earth"—some 490 light-years away—is the same size as our planet, and it orbits its parent star once every 130 days. It's also warm enough to sustain liquid water.



KEPLER-452B
Smaller than Neptune and bigger than Earth, Kepler-452b is 1,400 light-years away and may have a rocky surface.

ERIS
This "dwarf planet" at the fringes of our solar system forced scientists to create a new category of tiny planets, which now includes Pluto.

—Jeffrey Kluger

Where Black Lives Matter goes from here

By Alex Altman

THE MEETING WAS TENSE FROM THE start. Huddled behind a blue curtain at a redbrick middle school in Keene, N.H., members of the Black Lives Matter movement pressed Hillary Clinton on her role in promoting the tough-on-crime policies of her husband's Administration. "What in your heart has changed?" Julius Jones, an organizer with the group's Worcester, Mass., chapter, asked the presidential candidate and former Secretary of State. "How could those mistakes that you made be lessons for all of America?"

Few voters win a private audience with the Democratic front runner. Fewer still would use the moment to criticize her. But the exchange with Clinton, held in a spare room after an Aug. 11 campaign stop, was meant to be difficult. One of the guiding principles of the protest movement that has come to be known as Black Lives Matter is that discomfort can bring change. Activists have spent the year since Michael Brown's death in Ferguson, Mo., working to make the rest of the country confront racial issues that many would rather ignore.

That has meant shutting down highways in St. Louis, holding die-ins in New York City and Washington, blocking bridges in Charleston, S.C., and protesting at police-commission meetings in Los Angeles. Lately it has meant disrupting presidential campaign events in Phoenix and Seattle. Black Lives Matter has staged more than 1,000 demonstrations, rallying everywhere from Texas to Tel Aviv to keep the spotlight trained on the effects

> 'I don't think we knew that it was going to sweep the country and the world. But we're just getting started.'
>
> **ALICIA GARZA**, Black Lives Matter co-founder

A rally in Baltimore after the death of Freddie Gray, a black man who died of injuries sustained in police custody

of structural racism. "We're competing for attention," says Samuel Sinyangwe, 25, one of the movement's many emerging leaders, "with everything else that's going on in the world."

The young movement has already won some notable victories. In response to the uprising, the White House convened a new task force on policing. Criminal-justice reform bills have found bipartisan support in Congress. Each of the major Democratic campaigns has held meetings with Black Lives Matter activists to solicit ideas. And the nation has taken notice. In a Pew Research Center poll released in August, 59% of respondents said the U.S. must do more to achieve racial equality, a 13-point jump in a single year.

"I don't think we knew that it was going to sweep the country and the world in the way that it has," says Alicia Garza, one of three co-founders of the Black Lives Matter network. "But we're just getting started."

THE MOVEMENT BEGAN on social media. In July 2013, George Zimmerman was acquitted of murdering Trayvon Martin, an unarmed black teen shot to death during a struggle in a gated community in Sanford, Fla. Garza, an activist with the National Domestic Workers Alliance in Oakland, Calif., was sitting in a bar when the verdict came down. She posted a missive on Facebook, punctuated by a powerful sentiment: "Black people. I love you. I love us. Our lives matter."

Her friend Patrisse Cullors, another veteran California activist, who founded the prison-reform organization Dignity & Power Now, replied with a message that included the hashtag #blacklivesmatter. It gained a modest foothold in the year after Zimmerman's acquittal. But after Brown's death, the hashtag became a rallying cry. On the November day a St. Louis grand jury declined to indict Darren Wilson, the Ferguson cop who shot Brown, the hashtag was used

NATALIE KEYSSAR

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202,492 times, according to Twitter data compiled for TIME.

By then, Black Lives Matter had become popular shorthand for a broader array of causes. The original group founded by Garza, Cullors and a New York–based immigration activist, Opal Tometi, now counts 26 chapters, including foreign outposts in Toronto and Accra, Ghana. (Organizers must subscribe to a shared "set of principles" to start a new branch, Garza says.) But the formal network is just one of many organizations that have converged under the Black Lives Matter banner to confront the power structures—from police forces to prisons to politics—that activists say have devalued black life.

The movement comprises a broad coalition. Many of its followers are women; many are gay; some are transgender; some aren't black. It has no formal leadership and no shortage of leaders. A prominent cohort emerged from Ferguson, including Brittany Packnett, a 30-year-old educator from St. Louis who became a part of the White House task force on police reform, and DeRay Mckesson, who quit his job as a school administrator in Minneapolis to devote himself to the cause full time.

The millennials steering the movement have a strong sense of history. "We're standing on the shoulders of giants that came before us," says Charlene Carruthers, 30, a Chicago activist involved in causes ranging from helping black youth to raising the minimum wage. But they're keen to exploit the technology of today. "We have different tools at our disposal. We have the power of social media. We have the advantage of retrospect. And many of us have been organizing for a long time."

SUCCESS BREEDS a new set of challenges. Like other recent protest movements, such as the Tea Party and Occupy Wall Street, Black Lives Matter is devoted to its decentralized power structure. "We refuse to create a hierarchy of issues," says Tia Oso, an Arizona native and veteran activist who in July disrupted a forum with Democratic candidates Bernie Sanders and Martin O'Malley. That model has been a strength, allowing protesters from a range of ideologies to unite under a common banner. But it may hinder the process of developing a clear platform.

The diversity of goals and grievances was on display in late July, when some 1,500 activists gathered in Cleveland for an event billed as the first national convening of the Movement for Black Lives. There were workshops and speeches on topics ranging from conflict resolution to feminism, political organizing to drug decriminalization, mindfulness to hip-hop music. The danger, says Deana Rohlinger, a Florida State University sociologist who studies protest movements, is "that you're so decentralized that you don't have a unified message." And without formal leadership, there is no one deputized to determine who gets to speak on its behalf.

One way the movement can exercise power is through presidential politics. Activists are warning Democrats not to take black votes for granted in 2016. "We are going to have very clear demands," says Packnett. "If those aren't met … people may not show up to vote." In response to criticism from Black Lives Matter, Sanders outlined a new racial-justice platform and hired a black activist to serve as a spokesperson. O'Malley called for a constitutional amendment to protect voting rights and unveiled a detailed criminal-justice program that calls for body cameras, national use-of-force standards, eliminating mandatory-minimum sentences for low-level drug offenses and better data collection on police shootings.

Clinton has also echoed the movement's mantra on the campaign trail. During the meeting in New Hampshire, she urged the activists to develop a set of defined political goals. "Your analysis is totally fair," she told them. "But you're going to have to come together as a movement and say, Here's what we want done about it."

Jones bristled. He called the suggestion "a form of victim blaming." The activist wanted a response from the heart; the politician offered pragmatic advice. It was the kind of raw exchange that has infused the movement with power, illustrating both how far it has come and how far it has yet to go. —*With reporting by* DANIEL WHITE

The making of a movement

Black Lives Matter is an umbrella term for a decentralized movement made up of various groups and a vast array of activists

THE CO-FOUNDERS
Activists Patrisse Cullors, Alicia Garza and Opal Tometi popularized the #blacklivesmatter hashtag

THE FERGUSON PROTESTERS
Michael Brown's death gave rise to prominent young leaders like Johnetta Elzie, DeRay Mckesson and Brittany Packnett

THE DISRUPTERS
Activists Tia Oso, Mara Willaford and Julius Jones have confronted Democratic presidential candidates

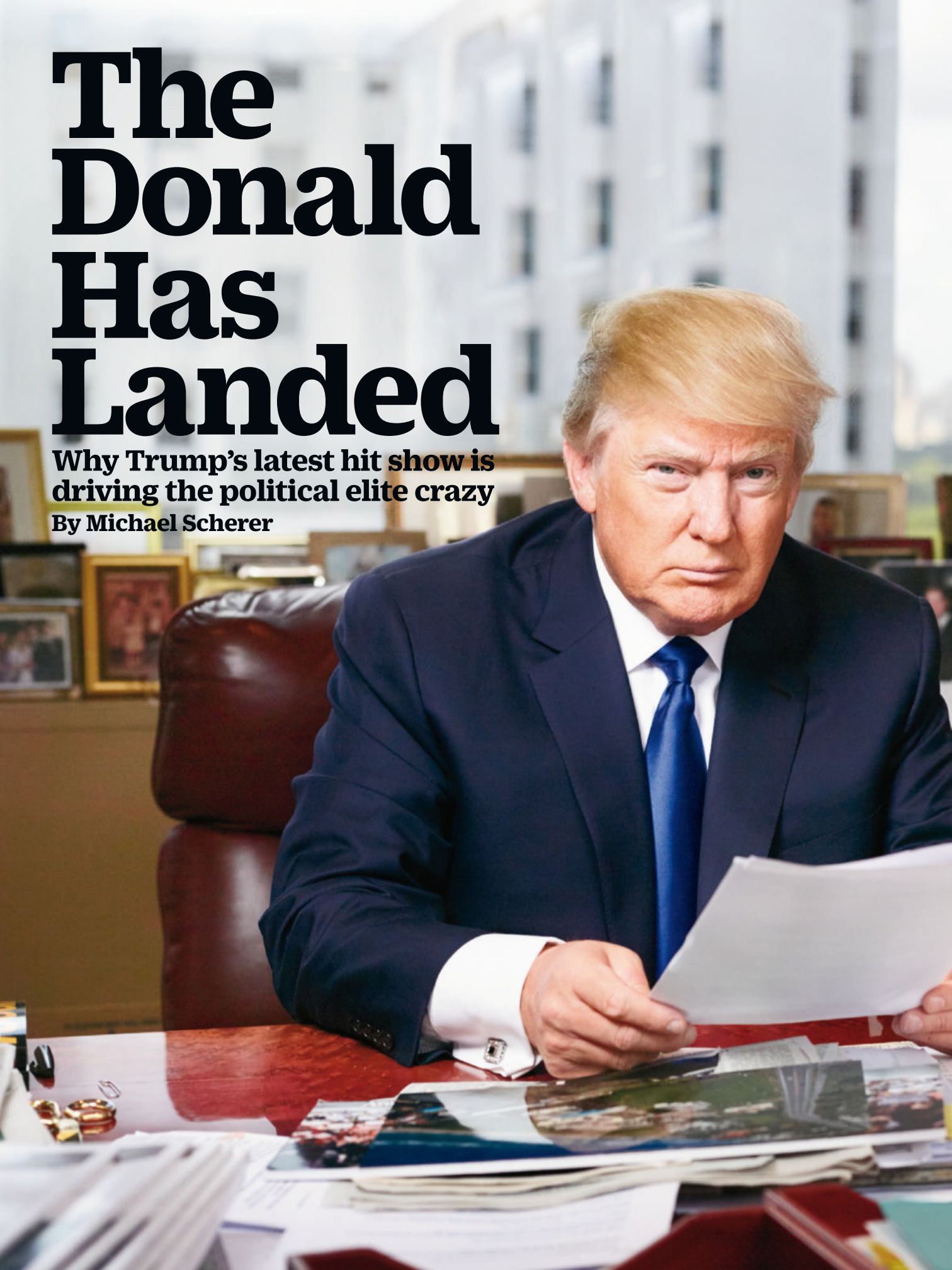
GETTY IMAGES (5)

FIND WHO YOU
HAVE NOT YET
BECOME.
Toyota Corolla | toyota.com/corolla
TOYOTA
Let's Go Places
Options shown. ©2015 Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.

The Donald Has Landed

Why Trump's latest hit show is driving the political elite crazy

By Michael Scherer



The Republican front runner, photographed on Aug. 19, in his Trump Tower corner office, with a bald eagle named Uncle Sam

PHOTOGRAPH BY MARTIN SCHOELLER FOR TIME

There are some things you just can't do in politics, not at the presidential level, anyway.

This is a game like any other, with rules honed over decades by the pros in blue blazers clutching focus-group results: Be likable. Don't make enemies. Respect the party elders. Avoid funny hats. And never wear white bucks or French cuffs to the Iowa State Fair, a flyover fantasyland of cholesterol and common decency where the life-size butter cow grazes behind glass with the life-size butter Uncle Pennybags from Monopoly.

That's why Wisconsin Governor Scott Walker wore jeans to pose atop the hay bales this year. Former HP CEO Carly Fiorina featured pink plaid—Farmer Jane meets Disney princess—and Democratic front runner Hillary Clinton dug up a blouse of blue gingham, hoisting her pork chop on a stick like a blue ribbon for authenticity. They all played it well, adhering to the sacred promise that if they pretend to be like everyone else, voters might think they actually are.

Then a buzzing came across the sky. A $7 million Sikorsky helicopter, sent over six states in at least four hops by its billionaire owner, descended in tight circles on the crowd, the name of the Republican front runner for the 2016 presidential nomination emblazoned on the tail. Donald John Trump, at roughly 25% in the national GOP polls, about twice his nearest rival, emerged in Des Moines with his golden mane encased in a big ruby baseball cap, his cuffs flashing diamond links and his shoes shining brighter than bleached teeth.

The state trooper in charge of the event told the governor that in all his years working the fair, he had never seen a candidate mobbed like Trump. All the competition could do was stick to their scripts. When someone asked Clinton if she had noticed Trump circling overhead, she claimed ignorance. "I was just looking at the people," she said. Trump, for his part, didn't pretend to care much for the pork chop on a stick. One bite and he put the silly thing down. The rules have changed. He didn't need it.

THREE DAYS LATER, back in his corner office in Manhattan, a brass-rimmed Fifth Avenue trophy case in a golden building overlooking Central Park, Trump reflects on the secret of his seemingly instant rise from real estate and reality TV to the center ring in the big top of presidential politics. "People don't understand," he says, meaning all the experts who have spent the summer writing him off. "You come in on a Boeing 757, and you get out of a helicopter, and you go over to the fair, and you give the kids the rides, which the kids loved. But you land in this incredible Sikorsky, and people like it." He always thought that President Jimmy Carter had it wrong back in the 1970s, when he would walk off Air Force One carrying his own suit bag in a show of solidarity with regular folk. "They don't want that," Trump continues. "They want someone who's going to beat China, beat Japan."

Trump won't hire a pollster, and he has let go about as many senior people from his campaign in the past month as he has hired. He does his own debate prep, doesn't spend on advertising, refuses to seek big campaign contributions and says he gets military advice from watching pundits jabber on television. His campaign slogan, which he has trademarked, printed on hats and warned rivals not to use, is recycled pabulum—"Make America great again." He can't really finish three sentences without bragging about his business deals, his Ivy League education, his golf scores or his place in the polls. But that's who he really is, for better and worse, a living performance piece who no longer needs to pretend. It's hard to look away. "I don't think the people running for office are real," Trump continues, speaking now of his competition, whom he keeps finding new ways to diminish. "They have to throw a lot of consultants away and be themselves. I think it is one of the things that has helped me."

If you want to understand what is happening in the country right now, to get at its shifting id, its calcifying frustrations, its guttural demand for change, you need only listen to that message of disgust, for the political system, its falsehoods and failures, which has taken Trump to the top of the Republican polls. He talks about foreign policy like it was a casino deal and the American economy like it was steel rebar, just waiting for a smarter guy to take the construction crane's controls. "When was the last time that you saw this country have a victory? We don't have victories," he tells reporters. "What

The Toddler

The life of Trump

Milestones in being the Donald

COMPILED BY OLIVIA B. WAXMAN

1968
Receives his undergraduate degree from **the Wharton School,** the business school at the Ivy League University of Pennsylvania.

MID-1970S
Trump Management Corp. agrees to provide a weekly list of vacancies in apartment buildings to the New York Urban League after a **Justice Department suit** charging racial discrimination.

1977
Marries model and skier Ivana Zelnicek. Son Donald Jr. is born on Dec. 31, daughter Ivanka in 1981 and Eric in 1984.

'I really value my reputation, and I don't hesitate to sue.'
1979

Trump wades through Iowa fairgoers in Des Moines on Aug. 15

things am I going to do different? Almost everything." And then, on his plans for a great wall on the southern border, which he says he can threaten Mexico to fund: "Nobody is going through my wall. Trump builds walls. I build walls."

THIS IS AN OLD ACT. Trump has been saying most of this stuff for years, since at least the late 1980s, when he burst onto the national scene as a celebrity parody of a successful entrepreneur, which he also happened to be—all the best, he said, all the greatest, all the time. And over the decades, the sold-out Trump show, the human brand, became more valuable than his buildings or the casinos he could not keep afloat. The wealthy flocked to his golf courses, the working stiffs bought his ties, and developers around the world paid to put his name on their condos. Three times he danced with a presidential run, basking in the free publicity. Finally, at the age of 69, surprising even some of his friends, he decided to toss in his hat. "I felt I wanted to do it for myself," he says. "I didn't want to look back in 10 years and say, 'Oh, I could have done that.' My family would look at me."

And people are grateful. They really are. From Iowa to New Hampshire, where he leads in the polls, his supporters keep echoing one another, almost verbatim, when asked to explain the unlikely appeal of a presidential candidate who once stood astride a professional wrestling ring, where he pretended to beat his fist into another man's head. "He tells it like it is," they say.

You don't need a focus group to

1983
The **Trump Tower opens** on Fifth Avenue in midtown Manhattan, immediately becoming a tourist attraction.

1983–85
Owns the New Jersey Generals, part of the United States Football League, which folds after three seasons.

1987
Publishes his autobiography ***The Art of the Deal,*** which spends almost a year on the New York *Times* best-seller list.

'The fact is that I don't like publicity.'
1987

1989–92
Luxury flight service Trump Shuttle flies to Boston, New York City and Washington before it defaults and is sold to USAir by creditors.

IOWA STATE FAIR: ERIC THAYER—NEW YORK TIMES/REDUX; TRUMP: THE TRUMP ORGANIZATION; IVANA: GETTY IMAGES; PLANE: DAVID A. CANTOR—AP

Trump poses with his wife, children and grandchildren after his June 15 announcement speech

translate those sound bites: To support Trump in August 2015 is to oppose the established order, and not because of ideology but because you have just had enough—of the squabbling politicians, the dynastic political clans, the system of distinguished people who promise but can't deliver. It is to say aloud to the pollster on the phone that you are ready to trade in the phoniness of the political process for an accomplished huckster who never backs down. "It's a belief that the country is fundamentally broken and nobody is fixing it," explains Republican pollster Frank Luntz. "It's a sense that all the elites are in it for themselves and everybody else is suffering." It is also a reminder that performance matters. On the two dimensions of your television screen, in the 20-second sound bite of an often bankrupt process, what H.L. Mencken termed "a carnival of buncombe," a true showman can beat out rank even on his worst days.

Trump is a walking, talking wake-up call for the GOP and media elite. The ironies are as unmistakable as they are unforgiving. A conservative middle class crushed by economic change and unsettled by demographic transformation has reached the point where a condo promoter conveys more credibility than the party's most accomplished governors. When he says he will beat China, steal Iraq's oil and stick it to Iran, he is selling an unlikely dream. But that, after all, is what campaigns are about. "I'm just as disappointed with the Republicans as I am the Democrats," Trump says. "It's just so false and so phony and they can't

'I don't want to be President. I'm 100% sure. I'd change my mind only if I saw this country continue to go down the tubes.'
1990

1990
Opens his third and largest Atlantic City casino, the **Trump Taj Mahal,** calling it the "eighth wonder of the modern world." It is at the time the tallest building in New Jersey.

1991
Trump Taj Mahal files for **Chapter 11 bankruptcy** to restructure debt financed on junk bonds. Trump gives up half his ownership of the casino.

1993
Marries model Marla Maples, then 30, after dating her while still married to Ivana Trump, then 44.

1994
Becomes **co-owner of the Empire State Building** amid a feud with its leading leaseholders, Harry Helmsley and wife Leona. Sells interest in 2002.

move—it's moribund. They become weak and ineffective, except with one thing, getting themselves re-elected. That's the one thing they're good at." Preach.

"There are two things going on," explains Roger Stone, Trump's on-again, off-again political consultant, who left his campaign orbit most recently on Aug. 8. "One is the total revulsion of American voters with politicians and the entire political system. And secondarily, just the belief that he can't be bought."

HE STILL SIPS Diet Coke to get through the day, the only real vice for a lifetime teetotaler. His older brother Fred died of alcoholism at 42. "The best guy. He just had everything," Trump says. "He would tell me, 'Don't ever drink. Don't ever drink.'" He passed the message to his five children, all of them apparently happy and healthy, three of them now grown and working for him at the company, their pictures filling the walls with his own. "It's great when it works," he says of employing the kids, a privilege his developer father offered to him. "But I have friends where it doesn't work; it's a disaster."

As usual, Trump's point is that when he is involved, things work well. He leans forward in his chair and points to the Republican debate on Aug. 6 as proof. The Fox News moderators set the first question as a trap, hoping to return the race to the old physics: Raise your hand if you refuse right now to pledge to support the Republican nominee in the general election, and abandon any hope of an independent candidacy. "I had to make a very quick decision," Trump says, remembering that feeling of shock onstage before a live crowd of 5,000, some 24 million Americans watching at home. "I took a deep breath, and I raised my hand. And it turns out I got credit for it." The GOP audience liked his courage, he explains, even if they hated his position.

Rather than fall in the polls after the debate ended, as so many expected, Trump continued to climb. It has been like this all summer. When Fox News anchor Megyn Kelly asked him about his sometimes vile comments toward women, he responded by dismissing her, retweeting a description of her as a "bimbo" and saying she had "blood coming out of her eyes, blood coming out of her wherever." Afterward, his favorability rating actually increased among Republican women in the most recent CNN poll, to 60%, though independent and Democratic women are far less kind.

When he announced his campaign, before a crowd of hundreds that he claimed to be "thousands," he said Mexico was sending mostly rapists, criminals and drug users across the border. That lost him more than a dozen business partnerships, from the 2015 Miss Universe broadcast to a Serta-mattress branding deal, not to mention millions of potential Latino votes. When he was asked about former Republican nominee John McCain, he said he preferred war heroes who never got captured. A subsequent Internet poll, which Trump can't stop quoting, found he was more popular among current and former military than the hero McCain, never mind the margin of error.

Under the established rules, any of those utterances would be disqualifying. But the other candidates whose polls have been spiking in recent weeks include Ben Carson, a retired brain surgeon who never held public office, Vermont Senator Bernie Sanders, a self-described socialist, and Fiorina, the former corporate executive with a single failed Senate race under her belt. Then there is the surging freshman Senator from Texas, Ted Cruz, whose defining message is that all politicians are liars and thieves. Less than 32% of the country has a favorable view of the Republican Party, including just 68% of people who call themselves Republicans. And the numbers are falling. "Every time somebody says I made a mistake, they do the polls and my numbers go up," Trump says. "So I guess I haven't made a mistake."

If anyone dares to challenge him, he is relentless. He calls South Carolina Senator Lindsey Graham "a stiff" and Jeb Bush a "puppet" and says Texas Governor Rick Perry wears glasses "so people will think he is smart." "If I was the governor of New Jersey, the George Washington Bridge would not have been

WHAT TRUMP TOLD *TIME*

MILITARY POLICY

"I get my views from the media. A lot of the views, and frankly other people do. And the views that you will see during those 10- or 15-minute segments or during reading the story are not a lot different than Jeb [Bush] sitting around with a policy group, if he really has such a thing."

ISIS

"We're going to have to do something very strong . . . I didn't want to say it. Because I'd like to do it by surprise. But if I didn't say it, everyone would say he really doesn't have a plan. But one of the elements of what I said is that we go and take over that oil. We just go in there and we blast the hell out of them, we take over that oil."

IRAN

"There are things in the deal that I'm sure [Secretary of State John] Kerry doesn't even know about that I will find. And if they make a mistake they've got big problems."

1996
Buys the **Miss Universe Organization,** which also produces the Miss Teen and Miss USA beauty pageants.

1999
Founds **Trump Model Management,** extending a brand that is eventually attached to restaurants, ice cream, menswear, golf courses, vodka, steaks and bottled water.

'I believe in universal health care.'
1999

1999
Changes party affiliation **from Republican to Reform** to run for President in 2000 but withdraws before any primaries.

1999
Proposes a onetime **"net worth tax" of 14.25%** on individuals and trusts worth over $10 million to pay off the national debt.

FAMILY: CHRISTOPHER GREGORY—GETTY IMAGES; MARLA: KATHY WILLENS—AP; EMPIRE STATE BUILDING: GETTY IMAGES; MISS UNIVERSE: LENNOX MCLENDON—AP

shut, if you talk about temperament," he says of Chris Christie, who dared question whether being good at Manhattan real estate had anything to do with international diplomacy. When Kentucky Senator Rand Paul points out that Trump's policy approach mocks conservative orthodoxy, the front runner shoots back, "Someone should primary him out, because he can be beaten, believe me."

Most of his rivals have been cowed by the onslaughts, unable to beat the more popular bully at his game. "At this point we just have to ride it out, wherever he takes us," says a strategist for another GOP contender. "What else can we do?"

THE BIGGER QUESTION is whether Trump can paste some broader credibility to his winning posture before his rivals gang up on him to push him from the field. It means a lot to have 25% of the vote when 17 candidates are running, but there are signs in the polls that many of those who don't support him now will never vote for him. A recent CNN poll found that 58% of Republican-primary voters thought Trump on the ticket would decrease the odds that the party wins the White House. More than half the country still finds him unqualified for the presidency.

His response has been a focus on policy, releasing a written plan for immigration that is both bold and indecipherable. He would build the wall, confiscate the earnings of undocumented immigrants if Mexico did not pay for it, seek an end to birthright citizenship and rejigger the way immigrants who enter the country legally get visas. As for the estimated 11 million now in the country without papers, including about 10% of California's workforce, "they have to go," though he won't say how he plans to make them leave, and he promises to return the "good ones" quickly. Whether those lucky winners will get an eventual path to citizenship—he won't say just yet.

On taxes, he says he can rebuild the country's infrastructure and military without raising rates to bring in more revenue, though he remains unsure whether he will sign Grover Norquist's pledge never to raise taxes. He is outraged by the way some American companies relocated overseas to dodge taxes but sees a tax cut for the big companies' foreign profits as the proper solution. He rails against the corruption of the political process but is not yet ready to embrace public financing; his solution is "full transparency," presumably increasing the pace at which donors are disclosed and closing the loopholes of anonymity so that his shaming campaign can continue. He once supported Canadian-style single-payer health care but now calls President Obama's health reform a disaster and promises to replace it with "something terrific."

But these equivocations are par for the rutty course on which he plays. Most of his rivals can't even find a clear answer to the question of whether they agree with Trump's threadbare immigration white paper, while Clinton has become a master of boldly committing to policies that poll well for her coalition while attempting to dodge any pressing question that might complicate her coronation. Yet it would be a mistake to think Trump is incapable of moderation or nuance. At heart he is a pragmatist, not an ideologue. He would not rip up Obama's nuclear deal with Iran, because contracts matter, but he would "enforce that deal like they never saw." He boldly defends Planned Parenthood for the women's health care it provides, not the abortions. And while his rivals quietly plot deep cuts in costly senior entitlement programs, he promises to treat Social Security and Medicare as sacrosanct.

And besides, his path to victory has always been on the surface. As the interview begins to wrap up in his office, he tells us that we must come with him downstairs to see the offices of one of his tenants, the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, a foreign behemoth that dwarfs Citibank. The company recently re-signed a lease with him, around the same time the bank's CEO staged a photo op in his office. "They love me," Trump says. Then it is down another set of floors to the lobby, where his "Make America great again" hats are for sale to the tourists who stop by for a piece of Trump.

WHAT TRUMP TOLD *TIME*

IMMIGRATION

On deporting 11 million undocumented immigrants: "It will all work out. It's called management. Politicians can't manage, all they can do is talk. It's called management. And we'll do an expedited system."

TAXATION

"I know a lot of bad people in this country that are making a hell of a lot of money and not paying taxes. And the tax law is totally screwed up."

CAMPAIGN FINANCE

"Now look, the system is the system. It's a very imperfect system. What I think you really need is you need clarity. You need to know who is giving."

THIRD PARTY

"Bill Clinton once saying he could run as a third-party candidate. Well, he'd love that. I love a third party too. I think Bernie Sanders should run on the Green Party. Now look, I'm running as a Republican."

'I support a woman's right to choose, but I am uncomfortable with the procedures.'
2000

2004
***The Apprentice* premieres,** an NBC reality-TV show in which professionals compete for a job with Trump—and "You're fired" is his signature catchphrase.

2005
Marries current wife, model Melania Knauss, in Palm Beach, Fla. Among the 450 attending are Bill and Hillary Clinton. Wedding singer Billy Joel performs "Just the Way You Are."

2005
Launches Trump University, a non-degree educational institution charging up to $35,000, later sued by the New York State attorney general.

2005
Sells interest in riverfront land and three buildings in a former railyard acquired in the '70s (where Trump Place is) for $1.8 billion in what was called the **largest residential sale in NYC history.**

Dressed for a day at the country club, Trump prepares to attend the Iowa State Fair

As he bids farewell, he has a final thought, something he has been mulling over. It's about that massive audience for the first Republican debate on Fox News, which he credits almost entirely to himself. On Sept. 16, CNN will host the next debate, under the direction of Jeff Zucker, the man who helped launch Trump's NBC show, *The Apprentice*. Trump has no doubt it will be huge.

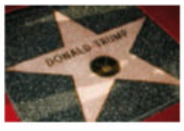
"Here's my question: So if I go to CNN and I say, Look, you're going to have a massive audience, and if I say to them, I want $10 million for charity, nothing for myself, what happens? I'm not showing up, right?" he says. It's a rhetorical question, the wheels of entrepreneurship are turning, the joy of being Trump dancing on his face. "I'm not showing up unless you give $10 million to cancer, to this, to that. You pick 10 great charities, $1 million per." He's not sure just how far the rules of democracy can bend, how big his ambitions can grow. "If I'm in it, they'll get this crazy audience, and they're going to make a fortune since they're selling commercials every time we take a break. Would you ever say to them, would you ever say, I want $10 million for AIDS research, for cancer, for this type or not, or is it too cute?"

Journalists are professionally obligated not to answer, so we look at him in silence. Trump understands, except he won't give up. He never gives up. "But it's interesting?" he asks, still looking for approval, still demanding affirmation.

Yes it is. There's no doubt about that. —*With reporting by* ZEKE J. MILLER/DES MOINES

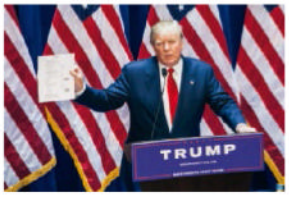
2006
Calls Rosie O'Donnell "fat" and a "loser" after the talk-show host criticizes his decision in a Miss USA flap.

2007
His star on the **Hollywood Walk of Fame** is unveiled.

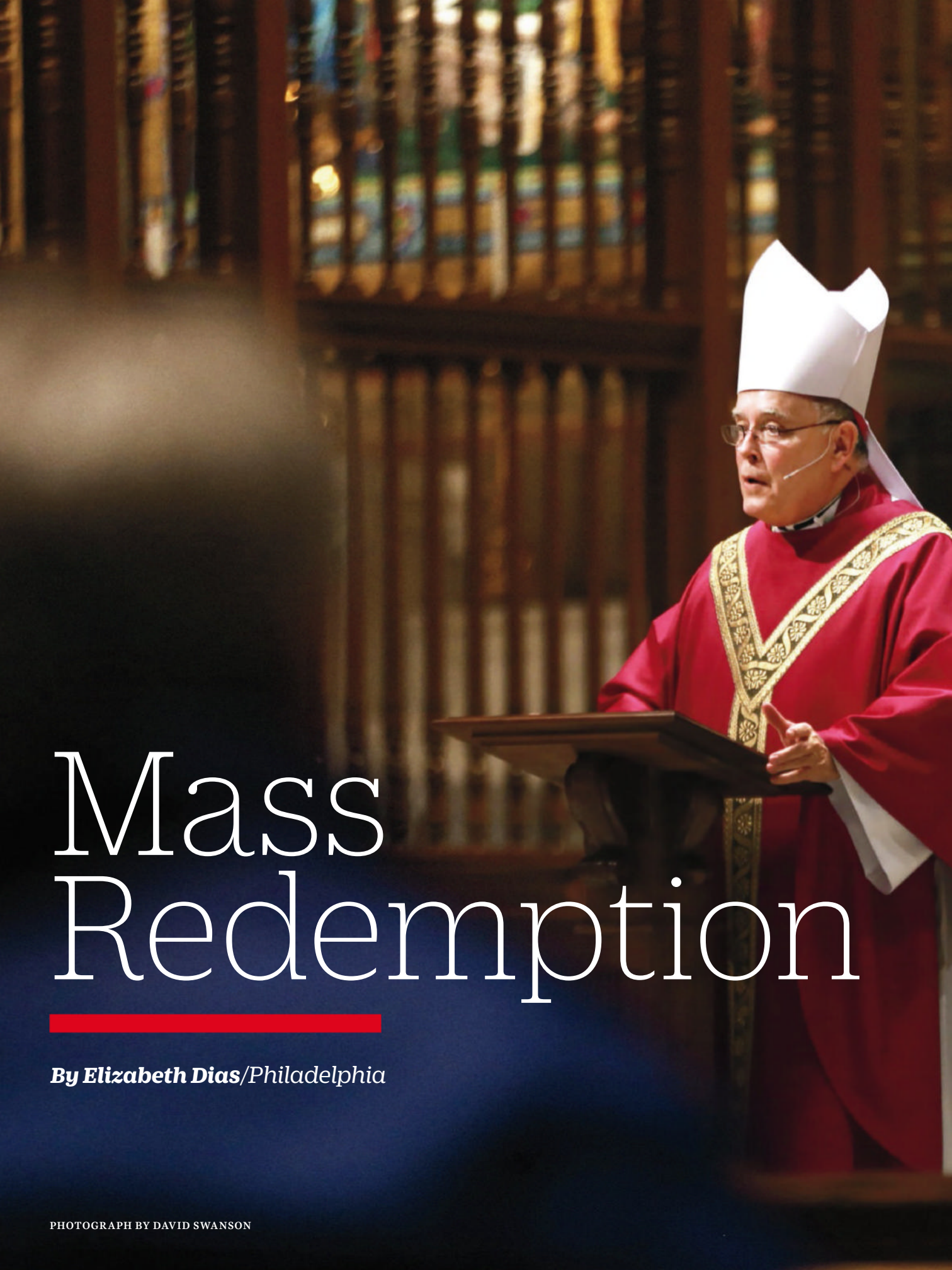


2009
Resigns from the board of Trump Entertainment Resorts, operator of the Atlantic City casinos, days before the company filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the federal code.

'Maybe I'm going to do the tax returns when Obama does his birth certificate.'
2011



2015
Runs for President as a Republican.



Mass Redemption

***By Elizabeth Dias**/Philadelphia*

PHOTOGRAPH BY DAVID SWANSON

The man who saved an archdiocese now prepares for the Pope's visit

IF YOU HAD to make a list of the peppiest Pope Francis cheerleaders in the U.S., it would be easy to overlook Archbishop Charles Chaput of Philadelphia. Other American clerics have much closer ties to the Pontiff, and Chaput is, even by priestly standards, measured with his words. But after an hour's conversation, the man behind the collar loosens up ever so slightly. He points to a framed drawing of Mary, "the Undoer of Knots," on his desk and notes that the picture was a gift two decades ago from a then no-name Archbishop in Buenos Aires, Jorge Bergoglio.

It's a reminder that Chaput's biggest test is just five weeks away, when Bergoglio—now Pope Francis—will visit

Archbishop Charles Chaput has worked to bring new life to Philadelphia after a decade of financial and sex-abuse scandals

the City of Brotherly Love for the World Meeting of Families, a six-day Catholic gathering to celebrate marriage and family life held every three years. Millions of people are expected to come celebrate a Mass with the Pope on Sept. 27—the biggest outdoor Mass of Francis' first-ever trip to the U.S. "His presence here is what is going to make it so successful," Chaput, 70, says. "We hope that the personal energy and hope and love that the Pope has and embodies will become part of our local church in an extraordinary way because of his visit."

That may be something of an understatement. The Philadelphia archdiocese has spent the past decade reeling from clergy-sex-abuse and financial scandals, and Chaput has devoted the past four years to trying to turn the page. Now he is putting the finishing touches on a festival designed to show the nation and the world that the American Catholic Church has shed its sins and is ready for the future. It is a tall order for any priest, especially one who has publicly called abortion a "killing spree" and accused the University of Notre Dame of "prostituting" its Catholic identity by inviting President Barack Obama to speak. And yet Chaput is trying.

As the first Native American Archbishop—a member of the Prairie Band Potawatomi Tribe and a Westerner plopped down in one of the oldest cities in the East—Chaput has seen the Catholic Church from both sides. Though he may not be as public a face as some of America's 35 Archbishops, he is an almost perfect representation of the pressures and cross pressures under way in the U.S. Catholic Church today. Caught between the church's ancient mission of helping the marginalized and the need to unravel its recent history of child abuse, Chaput is working to revitalize a diocese that is still picking up the pieces. The streets of Philadelphia are not the beaches of Rio, where millions of young people swelled to meet Francis in 2013, thankful that he was elevating their voices to the world stage. For years, Philadelphia has been on the stage for all the wrong reasons. Until now. There's a reason they call resurrection a miracle.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, JOY over the Pope's arrival is reaching Roman levels. Public schools will close for three days during the festivities. The Franklin Institute is importing a mini-Vatican museum from Rome. The sandwich shop Potbelly's is already selling a special-edition PopeInPhilly milk shake, made of vanilla ice cream and shortbread butter cookies. Democratic Mayor Michael Nutter announced a security perimeter so large that officials in neighboring New Jersey are planning for people to walk up to seven hours to catch a glimpse of the Pontiff. The NFL, at Chaput's request, ensured that the Eagles would have an away game during the downtown papal Mass. Security forces will include just about everyone from the Philadelphia police and the FBI to Italian forces and the Vatican's Swiss Guard. The federal government has already designated Francis' Philadelphia visit as a National Special Security Event.

And yet for Francis, visiting Philadelphia started as something of a fluke. It was Pope Benedict XVI who had planned to visit the city for the World Meeting of Families, and when he stepped down 2½ years ago, Francis inherited his existing plans along with their existing problems. Philadelphia, a behemoth of American Catholicism, was one of the worst offenders in clerical-abuse scandals that threatened to ruin the church's reputation everywhere, but especially in the U.S. In 2005 a county grand jury reported that leaders of the archdiocese, including two Cardinals, had concealed sexual abuse by more than 60 priests over four decades, with victims numbering in the hundreds of children. A second grand-jury report in 2011 accused the archdiocese of still not stopping the sexual abuse. Five months later, Philadelphia Cardinal Justin Rigali stepped down when Benedict tapped Chaput—then Archbishop of Denver—to clean it all up.

'I moved from a church that was focused on mission to one that was focused on maintenance and survival.'

PHILADELPHIA ARCHBISHOP CHARLES CHAPUT

It was one of the more awkward transitions in church history. Two days before Chaput was installed, high school teachers of the extensive Philadelphia Catholic school system went on strike over contract disputes. Soon after, Cardinal Anthony Bevilacqua, the city's Archbishop emeritus accused by the grand jury of covering up abuse, died one day after he had been judged competent to testify in a high-profile abuse trial. Weeks later the archdiocese's chief financial officer was arrested for stealing nearly $1 million from the church's accounts. The mess made it all the more likely that the public would perceive Benedict's arrival at the World Meeting of Families as a giant anti-gay-marriage pep rally hosted by an out-of-touch and hypocritical church.

Chaput opted to tighten the reins. He began to remove priests who had been suspended after the grand-jury report. He sold the Archbishop's residence—a 12,600-sq.-ft. stone mansion, complete with a six-car garage—for $10 million and moved into the seminary to prepare for the announcement that he had to close schools and parishes to address a huge budget shortfall. He shuttered 49 schools, consolidated nearly 20 offices and transitioned the 117-year-old *Catholic Standard and Times* newspaper to digital-only publication. He sold the priests' $6 million oceanfront beach retirement home near Atlantic City, N.J. Not everyone was happy with the changes, but under Chaput's new CFO, Timothy O'Shaughnessy, the core operating deficit dropped from $17.6 million in fiscal year 2012 to $3.1 million last year.

"I moved from a church that was focused on mission to one that was focused on maintenance and survival," Chaput says, "and that does influence you in terms of the skills that you have—in one case, the skills are encouraging newness and creativity, and the other it is being careful and cautious and cutting back, but for the purpose of eventually moving from maintenance to mission."

As Francis touted the role of laypeople and women in global Catholicism's future, Chaput followed suit, giving more say to the people in Philadelphia's pews. He created a 30-member advisory group to guide him on pastoral challenges. "There is an anxiousness on the part of the people to do something and contrib-

Millions are expected to descend on Philadelphia when Pope Francis visits in September

WHAT THE POPE WILL DO ON HIS 9-DAY TRIP

CUBA
Sept. 19–22
Meets with President Raúl Castro and travels to Havana, Holguín and Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Wednesday, Sept. 23
Visits President Barack Obama at the White House, prays with U.S. bishops at St. Matthew's Cathedral and canonizes 18th century Spanish priest Junípero Serra.

Thursday, Sept. 24
Addresses a joint session of the U.S. Congress, meets homeless people and travels to New York City to hold evening prayer at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

NEW YORK CITY
Friday, Sept. 25
Addresses the U.N. General Assembly, holds an interfaith service at the 9/11 Memorial and Museum, stops by a school in East Harlem and celebrates Mass at Madison Square Garden.

PHILADELPHIA
Saturday, Sept. 26
Leads a Mass for church leaders at the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, meets with Hispanics about religious freedom and immigration at Independence Mall and attends the World Meeting of Families, an interfaith celebration of family, community and faith.

Sunday, Sept. 27
Visits Philadelphia's largest prison before leading a Mass open to all on the Benjamin Franklin Parkway.

PREVIOUS PAGES: THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER; THIS PAGE: RICCARDO DE LUCA—AP

ute and claim the church as their own," Chaput says. "My role as a bishop is to foster initiatives rather than to take all the initiative and to foster creativity on the part of the people of the church and not to be the source and center of all that initiative and creativity myself."

Chaput also put women in charge of the World Meeting of Families. Donna Crilley Farrell, the archdiocese's longtime communications director, who steered the diocese through the abuse years, is the event's executive director, and 70% of her 65-person team are women or minorities. Mary Beth Yount, a theologian and mother of four children under age 10, is in charge of the event's content and speaker selection. Though she has picked many social-conservative voices, her lineup, unlike those at previous meetings, includes non-Catholic religious leaders such as Muslim author Suzy Ismail, Protestant evangelical megachurch pastor Rick Warren and Elder D. Todd Christofferson from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Presentations will be made in six languages, and there will be sessions about the elderly and singles. "I don't want people to think it is only for certain types of families," Yount says. "All are welcome."

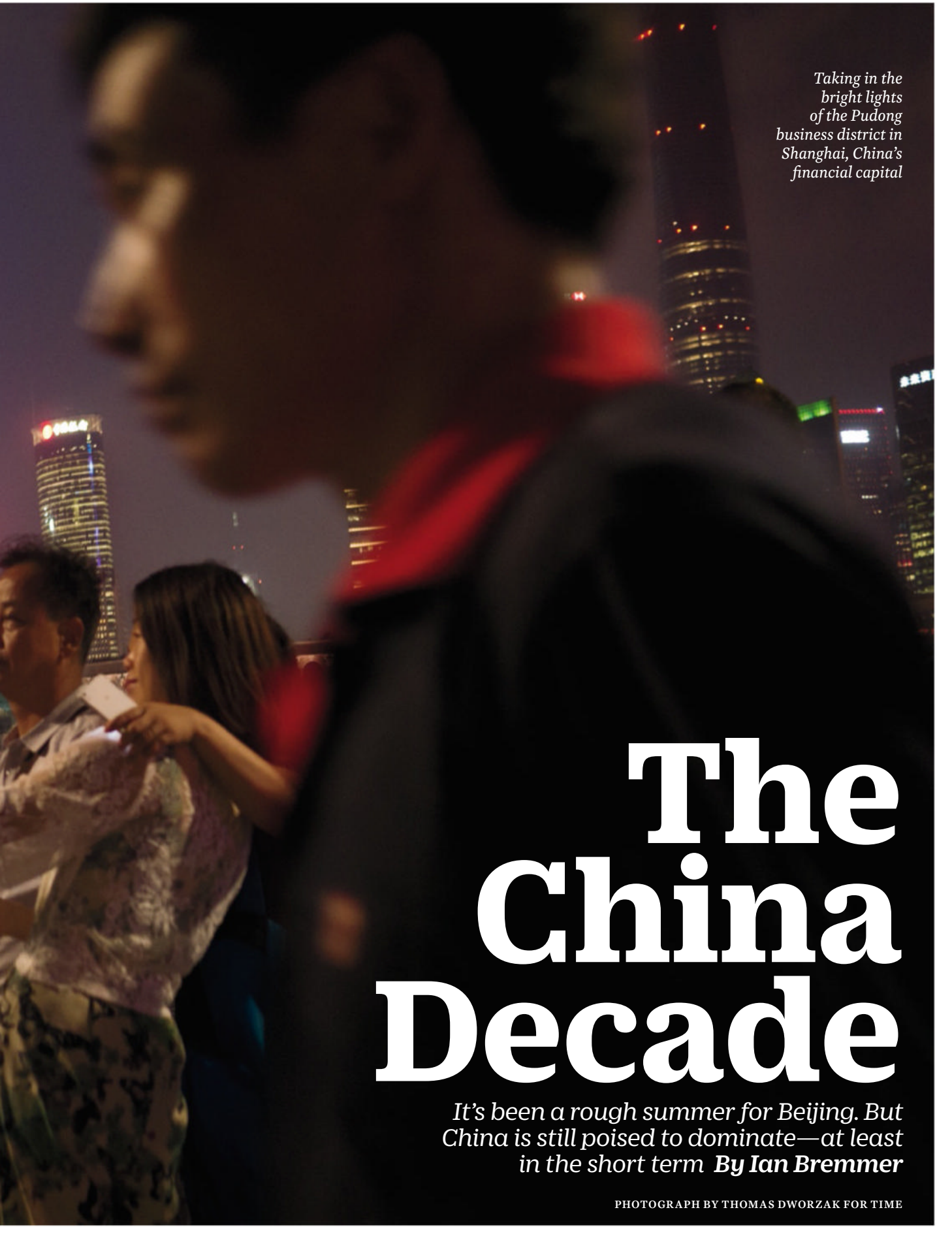
And, in quiet recognition that modern family life is complicated, Ron Belgau, an openly gay man who has chosen to be celibate, will lead a session with his mother. They are designing their talk around Francis' teaching to encounter people first, even before theological principles intervene. Belgau says he will address myths that some Catholics have, like the idea that sexual orientation is a choice or unrealistic hopes of orientation change—a far cry from the more historic Catholic language of gays and lesbians being "intrinsically disordered." "I do not think it is as likely that I'd have been invited to speak at the World Meeting of Families if Benedict were still Pope," says Belgau. "The shift to the more holistic focus on the person and less of a focus on the politics isn't a night-and-day shift from Benedict to Francis, but it is an undeniable shift in tone."

NONE OF THIS makes Chaput less of a conservative or Francis' church less doctrinaire. Two weeks after the Supreme Court legalized gay marriage nationwide, Chaput commended a local Catholic school for dismissing a gay teacher who had been married and working there for eight years. "They've shown character and common sense at a moment when both seem to be uncommon," he said in a statement. When the recent Planned Parenthood video exposés hit the Internet, he slammed abortion as "a uniquely wicked act." In mid-August, his archdiocese put the brakes on an unsanctioned LGBT Catholic conference that outside equality groups were planning to host at a local parish.

It would be a mistake to expect Francis to upend any of these theological commitments, even if his words are less sharp than Chaput's. He is not going to crack the door for women to become priests or gays to marry, in Philadelphia or anywhere else during his five-day trip to the U.S. When he meets with immigrants to discuss religious freedom on Philadelphia's Independence Mall, he will more likely address global Christian persecution than wade into U.S. legislative fights over birth control's place in health care reform. When he visits the Curran-Fromhold Correctional Facility, Philadelphia's largest prison for men, he will be every bit as pro-life in his stance against the death penalty. And Chaput will be at Francis' side at every stop.

But what will happen is that the Catholic Church will try to reset its place in the lives of families hoping for renewal. Francis appointed Chaput to the relatively small U.S. delegation for the Synod of the Bishops on the Family, which meets this October at the Vatican. There, the tensions over issues like communion for the divorced and remarried will brush against economic divides between rich and poor families.

Those battles are already taking shape in Philadelphia. Chaput's team set aside $2 million for scholarships so that two families from every diocese in Mexico, one family from each of the poorest dioceses in the U.S. and Canada, and one family from every bishop's conference in Latin America and the Caribbean can attend. "They will have a voice, and not just have ears but have a voice in the kind of discussions that are going on," Chaput says. "It's not just to have a show, although we want people to see things. It is to change people's lives."



Taking in the bright lights of the Pudong business district in Shanghai, China's financial capital

The China Decade

It's been a rough summer for Beijing. But China is still poised to dominate—at least in the short term **By Ian Bremmer**

PHOTOGRAPH BY THOMAS DWORZAK FOR TIME

The Aug. 12 explosion at a chemical warehouse in the eastern Chinese city of Tianjin could have happened almost anywhere, but it symbolized the way many outsiders see China: as a country where dark forces might one day ignite a sudden conflagration inflicting massive damage—for reasons that are murky.

News from China has provoked jitters all summer. The country's benchmark Shanghai Composite shook global markets in June and July with a fall of more than 30% in less than a month, stemmed only by direct and indirect government intervention. A stream of weak economic data and the recent shock devaluation of the Chinese renminbi stoked concerns that China's naturally slowing economy—both GDP growth and exports have fallen—may be weakening much faster than expected.

These are worrying signs in a country where lost jobs translate into street protests, creating uncertainty in an economy that is now crucial for global growth and stability. (A total of 38% of global growth last year came from China, up from 23% in 2010.) The country's leaders know that the drive to shift China's economy from a heavy reliance on exports toward greater domestic consumption will inevitably slow growth from double digits to a more sustainable level, but this complex, high-stakes economic reform process isn't progressing as smoothly as they hoped. This summer's turmoil underlines challenges that leave China's long-term strength very much in question.

Yet China isn't headed for serious trouble anytime soon. Its leaders have the cash and the policy tools—tools not available to most developed countries—needed to stabilize China's markets and stimulate its economy. Beijing will use them if it has to. Though China has major demographic problems on the horizon and environmental threats that are worsening by the day, its global economic and political clout is still on the rise. In fact, we are already well into what might be called the "China decade," the period when the country's fast-expanding global influence pushes it across an important threshold and becomes impossible to ignore—before those long-term problems finally take their toll.

THE U.S. HAS BEEN the world's leading economic power since 1872. But it's a question of when, not if, China will overtake the U.S. to become the world's largest economy. When adjusted to account for differing exchange rates, in a measure called purchasing power parity, China's GDP became No. 1 last year. With the U.S. still sluggish, Europe stuck in the mud and many emerging markets struggling, the global economy will depend on China to propel it forward for at least the next few years.

Even as its growth slows to a more sustainable pace of around 7% this year, China, a voracious consumer of oil, gas, metals and minerals, will benefit significantly from lower commodity prices. Global crude prices are half what they were a year ago, and slower demand in China, tepid growth in Europe, resilient supply from North America and increased production in Iraq and Iran (as sanctions are lifted) will likely keep oil cheap for the next few years. Another parachute: China holds about $4 trillion in foreign currency reserves, more than twice as much as the No. 2 holder, Japan. That's a sizable rainy-day fund to tap should the economy need emergency stimulus. It's also a powerful fuel for massive investments overseas that create opportunities for Chinese companies, jobs for its workers and influence for its policymakers across the developing world.

But China's real short-term advantage lies in its increasingly potent political leadership. Two years ago, President Xi Jinping launched a wide-ranging anti-corruption campaign to restore public confidence in Communist Party leadership—and to sideline his opponents. That drive has forced tens of thousands from the party and jailed some of China's wealthiest and most influential officials. Xi may well be the most powerful Chinese leader since Mao Zedong, and his willingness to use that power might eventually generate dangerous divisions within the leadership, especially if the country becomes economically unstable. For the moment, though, dissent is muted and the party remains unified.

Such unity pays off internationally. At a moment when Americans are debating how activist U.S. foreign policy should be and Europeans are distracted by challenges closer to home, China will continue to use trade and investment overseas to advance its national goals. Consider how far China has come. In 1977, China accounted for just 0.6% of world trade. It is now the world's leading trading nation, and over 120 countries trade more with China than they do with the U.S.

During the China decade, we'll also see the growth of Chinese-led multinational institutions that allow foreign governments to borrow money for roads, bridges, sewers, ports and other projects without turning to traditional Western lenders like the IMF, World Bank and the U.S. or European governments that can insist on painful economic and political reforms in exchange for the cash. The China Development Bank, the New Development Bank (formed with BRICS countries Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa but dominated by China) and the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (which counts key U.S. allies like Britain and Germany among its founding members) all bolster this strategy. Together with its "One Belt, One Road" initiative, created to open new routes for commercial exchange between China and Europe, these institutions will help China join developed countries as an internationally recognized lender of first resort. That will help China redefine the rules of international direct investment in its favor.

China also has a favorable geopolitical environment over the short term. While the country will one day face tougher political and economic competition from India, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's

PREVIOUS PAGES: MAGNUM

reform program has barely started, and India's economy is only about one-third the size of China's. Russian President Vladimir Putin's growing isolation means he urgently needs to replace European energy customers with Asian ones—which puts the Kremlin in Beijing's pocket. Despite talk of an Asia pivot, the U.S. may well remain too distracted by threats from jihadi groups and challenges posed by the intensifying Iranian-Saudi rivalry to devote full attention to China's rise.

BUT CHINA'S RISE has a ceiling. This summer's stock-market gyrations are a reminder that opening a state-dominated economy to market forces takes steady nerves. There's no guarantee that shareholders can handle the stress or that risk-averse leaders will stay the course. The same is true of opening a controlled currency to the unpredictable pressures of supply and demand. There's a risk that volatility will create shock waves that a rigid political system can't absorb. China's leaders can intervene to avoid near-term crisis—as they have done this summer—but emergency measures inevitably become less effective over time.

A bigger problem: thanks largely to the one-child policy, China's people are aging quickly. In 1980, the median age in China was 22.1 years, which meant hundreds of millions of young Chinese were available to fuel the country's economic explosion. As of 2013, it was 35.4. A U.N. study forecasts that by 2050, the median age will be 46.3. That means a smaller percentage of Chinese will be in the workforce by midcentury and a much larger percentage will be drawing pensions, eroding the economy's competitiveness over time. Demographics are stronger in the U.S., China's global rival, and especially in India, China's leading emerging-market competitor. Developed nations like Japan and Germany are grappling with the challenge of aging, but they're already rich. China could end up old and still poor on a per capita basis.

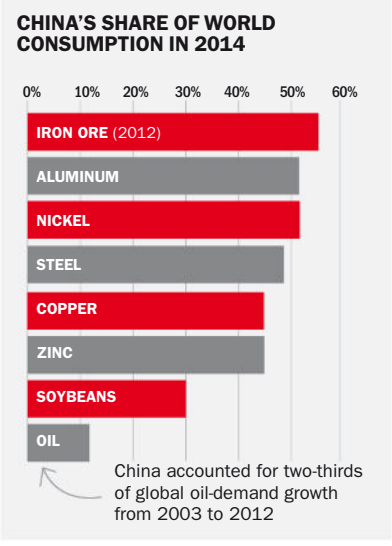
Nor should we underestimate the economic and political impact of China's toxic environment. A 2012 report from the Asian Development Bank warned that fewer than 1% of China's 500 largest cities met air-quality standards set by the World Health Organization. Chinese officials acknowledge that a third of the country's surface water and 60% of its underground water are "unfit for human contact." Efforts to curb pollution haven't yet produced much improvement, and the blast in Tianjin reminds us that regulations remain underenforced.

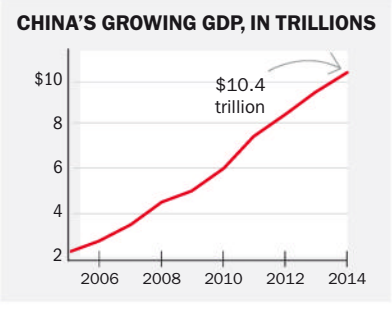
These problems will become harder to hide. In recent years Beijing has beefed up Internet censorship, but with more than 650 million people online—over 550 million of whom connect via mobile devices—China's leaders know they will have to track public opinion much more closely in years to come. The regime will have to work hard to conceal flaws and infighting while managing rising public expectations for stability, prosperity and more-accountable government. Witness desperate government efforts to hide news of the Tianjin blast—and the ability of ordinary Chinese to get around those barriers via social media. There's a tug-of-war within the leadership between reformers who believe the free flow of information is essential for economic development and hard-liners who believe communication must remain under firm state control. At the moment, the hard-liners have the upper hand—good for short-term stability, perhaps, but limiting over the long term.

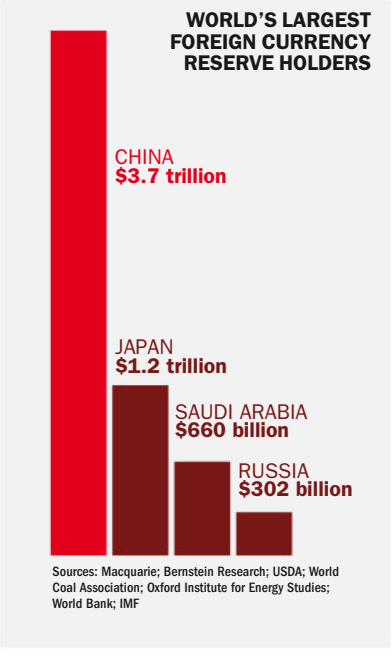
As China's population ages and the labor force shrinks, the higher wages demanded by Chinese workers will undermine many of the cost advantages China now enjoys over the U.S. China will also face tougher competition for influence and resources from India in coming years. The need to secure long-term supplies of oil, gas, metals and minerals and to find new markets for excess production will probably pull China's government into foreign policy conflicts it has little experience in managing—in the Middle East and Africa, in particular.

Most important, it remains far from certain that Xi's public drive for economic reforms will succeed. Beijing must restructure China's export-oriented economy to ensure that Chinese consumers can buy more of their country's products. It must create and nurture the kind of innovative culture that has allowed Asian rivals like Japan and South Korea to keep growing. It must reduce the increasingly dangerous gap between rich and poor and ensure that better government extends to the often corrupt local level. If not, there

China's expanding global influence







is serious risk that social unrest will shake the entire system. Then China's dominance could prove short-lived.

BUT IN THE NEAR TERM, China's economy will grow, extending its influence and challenging the established international order. That is already happening. U.S. officials seem to forget that China has become too big and too influential to take Washington seriously when they either approve or criticize China's domestic politics. Beijing has demonstrated an ability to build new alliances that challenge the absolute dominance of Western-led institutions like the IMF and World Bank, which were created after World War II to ensure that the U.S. and its allies set the rules of global commerce and the terms of international engagement. Even Britain has recognized both the inevitability of China's rise and its potential value and is signing on to some of China's projects.

U.S.-Chinese rivalry—and some level of conflict—is inevitable. Future U.S. Presidents will have limited power to change China or constrain its leaders' actions abroad, but the approach Washington adopts can help determine whether the China decade is a period of healthy competition—or one of real danger.

Yet as dangerous as a strong China might seem, a weak and unstable China might be the biggest threat of all, because vulnerability will make Beijing that much more erratic, creating uncertainty in the new heart of the global economy. The China decade will offer a challenge. An unstable China might well prove a catastrophe.

Huge losses in the Chinese stock market have shaken investors' confidence

THOMAS DWORZAK—MAGNUM FOR TIME

FINANCE

How China's economic turmoil affects your investments

By Pat Regnier

You aren't a currency trader. You don't play in Shanghai's boom-and-bust stock market. (It was only beginning to open to foreign investors when the crash hit.) But if you have some money in a 401(k) or an IRA, you have a stake in the news coming out of China, even if you hardly think of yourself as a global investor.

The China bet in your mutual funds. If your portfolio includes an international-stock fund, it likely holds some Chinese companies that list shares on the Hong Kong or New York exchanges. For example, Vanguard Total International Stock Index Fund, the biggest foreign-stock fund, holds less a bit than 5% of its assets in China. At least as important are such funds' holdings in countries like Brazil that sell a lot of raw materials. As China's resource-hungry manufacturing economy slows, "the No. 1 thing getting shellacked is commodities," says Robert Johnson, director of economic analysis at Morningstar. That has hurt commodity-producing countries.

Ripple effects close to home. A significant chunk of U.S. investments are closely linked to China. About 10% of the S&P 500—the benchmark followed by most fund managers—is in energy or basic-materials stocks, and those are down sharply this year.

More broadly, China's surprise move to devalue its currency "reinforced the perspective that all is not well in the Chinese economy," says Harry Hartford, president of Causeway Capital Management. China may be slowing even faster than investors thought. American multinationals hoping to sell to a rising Chinese consumer, particularly automakers, report that sales are slipping.

The smart move: Stay diversified. As big as the events in China may feel right now, that doesn't mean you have to act. "There's very little evidence that individual investors are great at timing stocks," says Research Affiliates chief investment officer Chris Brightman. (Don't feel bad: pros have a lousy record too.)

If you are tempted to bail out of an international fund right now, bear in mind that U.S. stocks are hardly a haven. Looking at prices compared with the past 10 years of earnings, the stocks on the S&P 500 are relatively expensive. On the one hand, bad news about China might be the thing that breaks the bull market's so-far optimistic psychology. Or maybe the market decides that slower global growth will continue to hold down interest rates, which could support high equity valuations for a while longer.

Instead of trying to guess, make sure you have a portfolio that can handle shocks. Hold many different kinds of stocks, along with enough in bonds and cash to get you through the bad years. China just shows that the markets are full of surprising risks—and they can come at you from the other side of the globe.

Regnier is an assistant managing editor at Money

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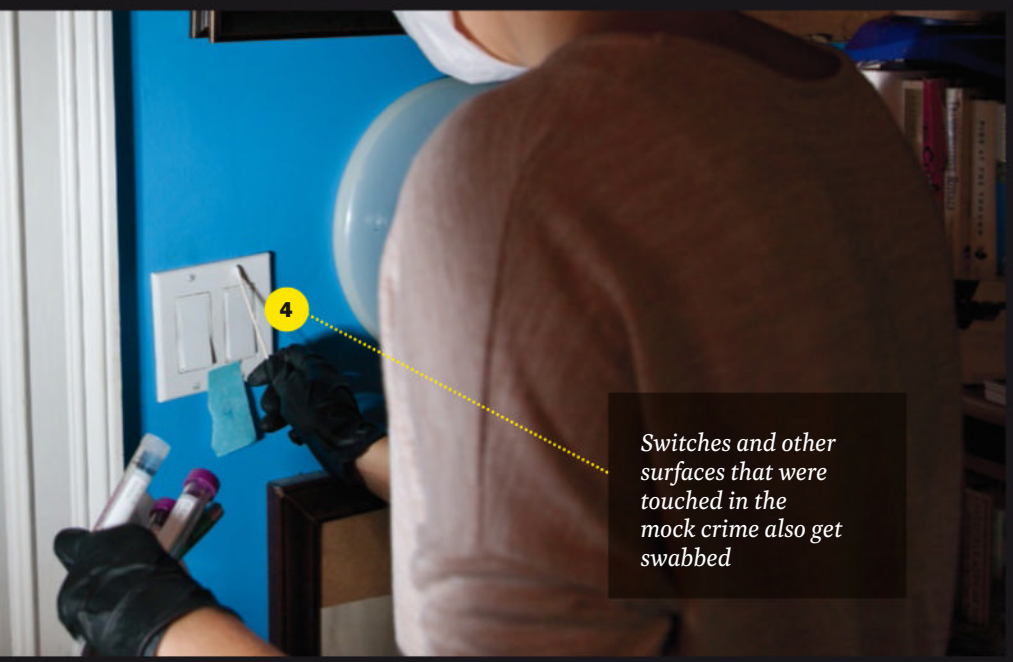
A strange new way

The bacteria growing in and on the human body is so unique—

1

South Florida detectives drive CSI vans to a mock crime scene where a novel new tool in forensics will be tested

Staging a burglary in the name of science, detectives break into a house through a front window



4

Switches and other surfaces that were touched in the mock crime also get swabbed

to solve crimes

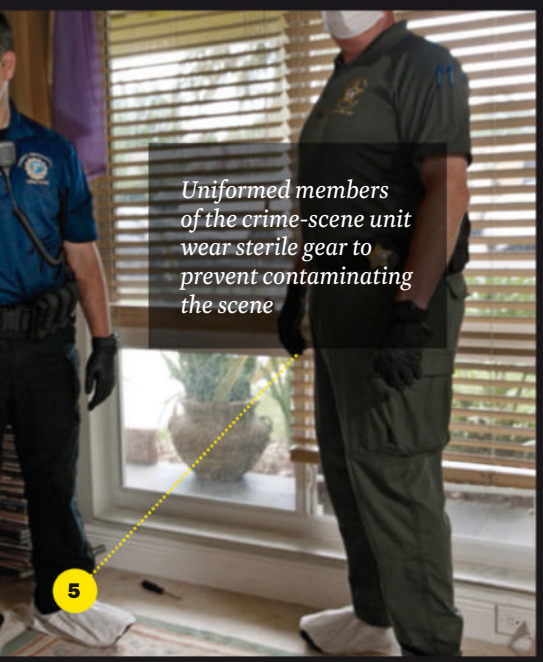
—and so revealing—that scientists believe germs will soon help catch bad guys

By Mandy Oaklander

2

Scientists later swab the window to collect and analyze invisible bacteria left behind by the "burglars"

3



Uniformed members of the crime-scene unit wear sterile gear to prevent contaminating the scene

5

The scientists bag 81 bacterial samples and later sequence them to discover serious leads

6

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHRISTOPHER MORRIS FOR TIME

FEW THIEVES ARE silly enough to burgle a house in broad Florida daylight—let alone a house where three crime-scene-investigation police vans are already parked out front. This is obviously Bill Stewart's first time as a criminal. "Can I crawl through your window?" he asks the homeowner. "If it doesn't break anything?"

Stewart is a detective sergeant in the Fort Lauderdale police department, and though he might be a failure as a robber, he knows exactly how real ones operate—and that's why he's here. In his 26 years on the force, he's searched hundreds of windowsills, garden tools and hastily discarded gloves for clues about whodunit. Now, by playacting the role of a typical burglar, he's participating in an unusual scientific study that could ultimately change how crimes get solved.

But first he and his partner need to muck up the place, which belongs to a scientist involved in the study. They squeeze through a small square window—a popular point of entry for burglars—and once inside, split up and go looking for valuables. They switch on the lights and rummage through drawers. One raids the fridge and drinks half a Diet Coke. They grab a pillowcase to stuff their loot in—something robbers often do, says Stewart. Then they sit on the couch next to the family cat, Sammie, and slip an iPad and a laptop into the pillowcase before yanking the TV's cords from the wall to cart it away.

After they leave, scientists in sterile gear file in. Led by Jarrad Hampton-Marcell, a research coordinator at the Argonne National Laboratory, which works for the U.S. Department of Energy, a team goes room by room collecting cotton-tipped swabs of what the robbers left behind.

So far, this crime-scene activity looks as routine as the pacing of a television police procedural. But there's a twist. They won't be gathering and analyzing DNA or fingerprints. They'll be analyzing bacterial cells left behind by the robbers.

Think of it as CSI: *E. coli.* New science is finding that each one of us brings with us (and can't help but leave behind) a unique bacterial signature everywhere we go—a germy John Hancock. As you move through a scene and shed your microbes, the space starts to reflect your bacterial signature, potentially tying you to it and giving away a lot about you in the process.

To test how much bacteria gets left behind and what it can reveal about identity, scientists will compare the swabs collected from the robbers and see if they can differentiate them from those of the homeowners and their cat, whose paw the scientists also swabbed. They'll also try to see if they can tease out the signatures from the samples from the scene. If they can, it will provide early proof that an outsider's bacteria is distinct enough from the homeowners' to confirm that a stranger was in the house.

If this holds true, and evidence suggests it might, it would mean crime scenes are riddled with valuable clues that are currently left untested. Crime experts agree that the field of forensics needs cheaper, faster ways to gather investigative leads like these. Trace evidence—the kind found through hairs, fibers or paint—typically requires chemical analysis, which can be expensive and inaccurate if there's not enough of it to analyze. Thanks to advances in science, however, bacterial evidence can be sequenced affordably, quickly and with startling accuracy. That's why forensics experts are saying it's the leading contender for next-generation investigations.

"The criminal-justice system is always looking for one thing: they're looking for probable cause, any kind of thing that can give them information about a possible suspect," says George Duncan, DNA unit manager at the Broward County sheriff's office crime lab, who has worked in forensics for 43 years. "The crime-scene people, they think bacterial forensics is just as exciting as hell."

YOUR BACTERIAL MAKEUP, called the microbiome, can give away a lot about you. So far, most research has focused on the densest site for bacteria, the gut, which houses roughly four pounds of bugs. But bacteria isn't just in us; we're covered in the stuff too.

By age 3, everyone, even identical twins, has a unique coat of it that changes somewhat but remains largely consistent at its core and over time. In scientific studies, researchers have successfully matched smartphones and keyboards to the people who used them by analyzing their microbial signatures. And in a study published last year in the journal *Science,* researchers followed seven families for six weeks and were able to match them to their homes through bacteria alone. The more intimate you are with someone, the study found, the more microbes you share—though your makeup is still distinct from theirs.

"There's a continuum between you and your world, not a brick wall that ends at your skin," says Jack Gilbert, a microbial ecologist at Argonne and principal investigator of that study. He and his team discovered that even when a family moved, it took only hours for the new house to look nearly bacterially identical to the old one.

Scientists' ability to track bacteria left behind by people is where the forensic potential lies. Gilbert, who's studied microbes for 16 years, thinks bacterial forensics will be the next great contribution to crime fighting. "We're ramping up to be able to leverage signature profiles in a really robust way," he says. "It's what people did for fingerprints years ago."

Court challenges will follow the scientific ones—it took a decade for DNA to be a courtroom staple—but here's how it could play out: in a case like murder, the prime suspects are usually people closest to the victim. So if a wife is killed, says Stewart Mosher, a sergeant with the Broward County sheriff's office crime-scene unit, "the first person you've got to look at is the husband." Consider, however, that the husband says he was out of town when it happened. Bacterial signatures last 48 to 72 hours once a person has left. "So if his bacterial profile is absent from the house, and that matches his sworn statement, which we would have to substantiate, it's going to be extremely difficult to be able to say he had anything to do with it. That clue alone could be huge."

It's a brand-new area of physical evidence, says David Carter, a forensic

Even Sammie the cat got swabbed. Research suggests that a pet can alter the bacterial profile of a home

CHRISTOPHER MORRIS—VII FOR TIME

specialist who assists the Honolulu police. "We've lacked science and technology to analyze microbial communities," he says. But with fast new ways to sequence microbes without having to grow them in a lab, "now we can get a level of resolution that we never had before."

Of course, there's a chasm between the potential of bacterial forensics and its widespread adoption. Some legal experts cast doubt on how reliable the technique is—and how useful, given that DNA would likely be wherever bacteria is present. And what does it mean if the signatures are close, but not identical? These are some of the questions that need answering before it's admissible in court. "I don't see this, so far, as revolutionizing forensic science," says David H. Kaye, a law professor at Pennsylvania State University and forensic-science expert. On top of all that, there are also some hairy ethical questions to be grappled with first.

DEPENDING ON HOW it's sequenced, a microbial sample can reveal private information about its host, from what diseases they might have to what kind of work they do to their ethnicity. That information, some caution, is far too sensitive to put into a database. But Gilbert doesn't see how it's ethically different from collecting genetic information left at a crime scene. "It may come to a point where, if you perform a criminal act, you have your microbiome collected and databased," he says. "We're a long way off that, but it's something I would like to work toward."

In a study, scientists have successfully matched smartphones to their owners simply by analyzing the bacteria present

In the meantime, thousands of volunteers are willingly sharing their bacterial signatures with researchers. Large-scale databases are sequencing their microbiomes, and scientists are finding valuable correlations by comparing the bacteria of one person against a database of others.

For instance, after analyzing the bacteria collected from the faux burglary, Hampton-Marcell found that the robbers' bacteria were indicative of two quirky factors: regular drinking and migraines. The owners of the house, another comparison revealed, were omnivores and popped vitamin B and calcium. (Turns out Stewart does get migraines, and the homeowners do eat everything—including vitamins.) So, in addition to proving a stranger has been in a home, scientists theorize that bacteria could also tell investigators more about what kind of a person the suspect is.

Cops won't be swabbing for bacteria tomorrow. But, says Kaye, "I can imagine some cases where this starts to be used for investigative purposes in five to ten years."

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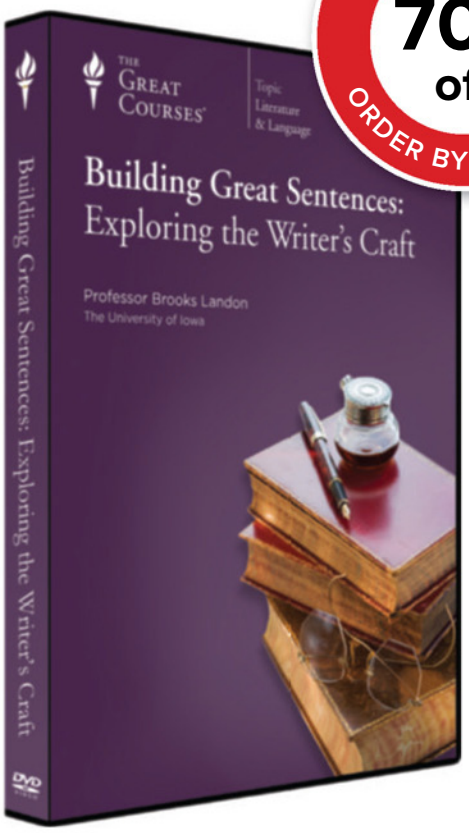

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Time Off

'MOSTLY WE ARE JUST LOST—YELLING OUT SCATTERED DIRECTIVES AND QUESTIONS THAT DON'T GET A RESPONSE.' —PAGE 54

BOOKS

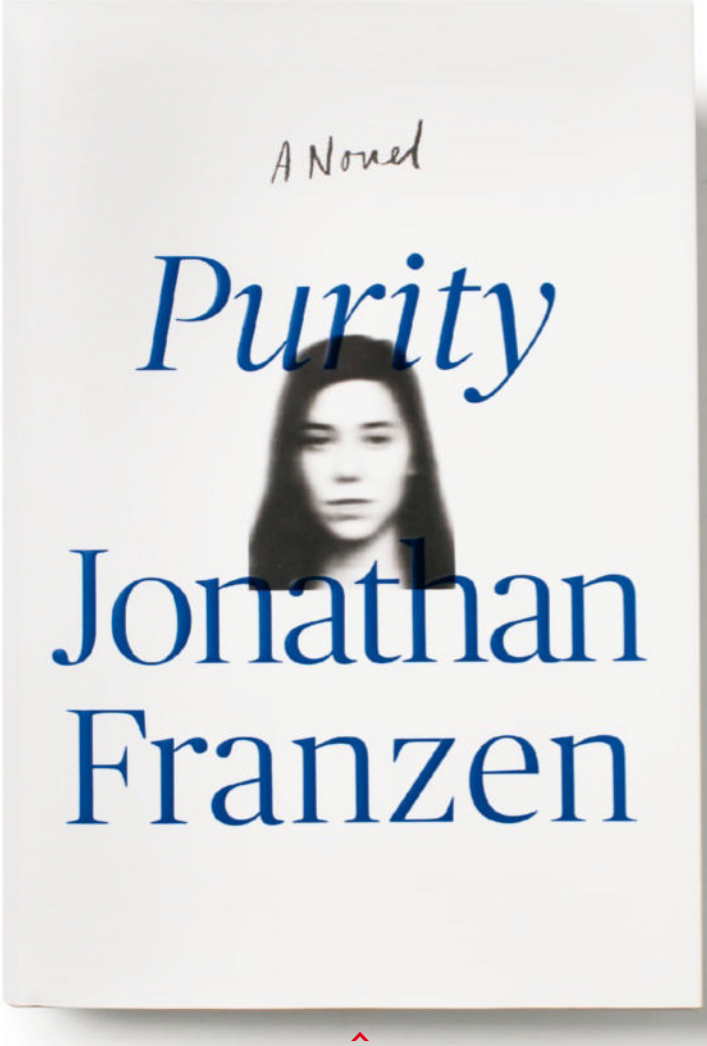
In Jonathan Franzen's new novel, wealth and identity are all but clear-cut

By Radhika Jones

PURITY TYLER, THE HERO OF JONAthan Franzen's new novel, has a very contemporary problem: she owes $130,000 in college loans. Purity, who hates her name and goes by Pip, grew up with her eccentric mother in a 500-square-foot cabin outside Santa Cruz. She knows nothing of her father—her mother obstinately refuses to reveal his identity—but her debt sends her on a quest to discover his name and, crucially, whether he can chip in on her monthly payments.

Along the way, she meets a very contemporary character: Andreas Wolf, professional leaker, lady-killer and fierce rival of Julian Assange. From his camp in Bolivia, Wolf, an East German dissident turned political fugitive, runs an operation called the Sunlight Project, whose mission is to air the world's dirty laundry. Pip cares little for such grandeur, but she thinks the project's powerful servers might help her locate her missing father. When an internship with Wolf drops into her lap, she heads for South America, starting a series of revelations that result in a confession of murder, a suicide and the unlikely reunion of her parents.

Purity comes five years after *Freedom* and 14 years after *The Corrections*. Both earlier novels were called masterpieces of American fiction; to say the same of *Purity* might be true



GIRL INTERRUPTER
Franzen's fifth novel, in which a young woman's search for her identity turns up all manner of secrets, will be published Sept. 1

but misses the point. Magisterial sweep is now just what Franzen does, and his new novel appears not as explosion of literary talent *(The Corrections)* nor as glorious confirmation of it *(Freedom)* but as a simple, enjoyable reminder of his sharp-eyed presence. Near the end of *Purity,* Wolf muses on his use of the word *totalitarian* to describe life in the digital age:

> *Younger interviewers, to whom the word meant total surveillance, total mind control, gray armies in parade with medium-range missiles, had understood him to be saying something unfair about the Internet. In fact, he simply meant a system that was impossible to opt out of. The old Republic had certainly excelled at surveillance and parades, but the essence of its totalitarianism had been more everyday and subtle. You could cooperate with the system or you could oppose it, but the one thing you could never do, whether you were enjoying a secure and pleasant life or sitting in a prison, was not be in relation to it.*

One might say the same of Franzen's role in the culture. Perhaps it's a bit rich for a writer to offer home truths about the Internet when (as he revealed in a 2010 TIME cover profile) he keeps it at bay by gluing shut his Ethernet port. But *Purity* assures us that, oppose Franzen's truths or not, we readers can't escape them. And they're only coming faster.

Franzen's world, like any teeming ecosystem, has its irritants. In *Purity,* people engage in toxic relationships, parents are either overbearing or absentee, and self-righteousness rises to the level of performance art (the performance being either masturbation or media appearance). Pip suffers from a common plague of coming-of-age heroes: she lacks a sense of self. Early on, she doesn't act so much as flail. For a scene or two, she doesn't seem worth our time.

But she has a sharp tongue, and gradually, over the 550-odd pages that bear her name, she begins to assert herself. She says no. She says it to powerful people and to the people who mean the most to her. Amid the frenetic subplots—backstories of Stasi-surveilled East Germany and the agribusiness conglomerates of the American Midwest—it's bit of a throwback miracle to discern as through line the voice of a young woman discovering her authority.

And *Purity,* in its loose and self-assured way, gestures openly toward narratives past. Franzen excels at being timely—the post-financial-crisis vernacular, the Snowden name checks, the journalists funded by angel investors—but nobody christens a character Pip without courting comparison to Dickens' orphan. The idea behind *Great Expectations* is that wealth, however well intentioned, is not separable from its origins: Dickens' Pip cannot accept money from a convict, and the novelist as moralist makes sure of that. Much of *Purity,* likewise, is devoted to the scrutiny of money and motive, the aspiration (as the title suggests) to clear from a good life's pursuits the shame of any ill-gotten gains.

FREEDOM FIGHTER
Franzen on the cover of TIME in 2010. *Freedom* sold some 2 million copies worldwide; *The Corrections,* a National Book Award winner, sold nearly 3 million

But Franzen chases a different resolution. Bankruptcy, poverty, crippling debt: if these social scourges trace back at least in part to the deep financial dealings of institutions beyond our control, then perhaps even the most morally suspect fortune can be used to negate them. Or as Pip pragmatically puts it, "There's got to be at least $3 million you can take in good conscience."

Our very contemporary problems, then, bring us past idealism to compromise. And Franzen, even in a novel that flirts hard with Dickensesque coincidence, cements his place in the ranks of the realists. Maybe it's because the fortune in *Purity* is so absurdly big, and the needs it can alleviate so relatively small, but the idea of a troubled inheritance suddenly seems like a playful thing, a route to contentment instead of a roadblock. This is still Franzenland: *Purity* closes on a profane shouting match between two adults who really ought to know better. But Purity is calm and quiet, having said what she needed to say.

EXCERPT

The healing power of jazz

AMERICANS HAVE TURNED away from an awareness of the revelatory powers of art. We deny its sacred character—and I don't mean what's heard in church on Sunday, but the exalting sounds from concert halls and nightclubs on Saturday night.

Albert Murray, the great Harlem connoisseur of black music, taught me that art is how people react to life. Jazz and the blues, the most American of all musical forms, are made by history's savage gales blowing hard on African people in the Diaspora. The storm-tossed reeds may be humble, but the reeds are thinking, the reeds are feeling—the reeds are resilient. In my speech to the first class out of the New Orleans Center for the Creative Arts after Katrina, I asked the students, Don't you remember the first time after the storm that we heard Louis Armstrong sing "Do You Know What It Means to Miss New Orleans"?

Great art speaks across time. American abolitionists read Dante's *Divine Comedy* for inspiration. Five hundred years from now, people will be listening to Satchmo's "West End Blues" for the same reason. —WENDELL PIERCE

Pierce is an actor and the author of The Wind in the Reeds, *from which this piece was adapted*

Jepsen's new album raids the '80s for bouncy inspiration

MUSIC

Carly Rae Jepsen brings a grownup note to giddy pop

THE '80S-POP RENAISSANCE THAT PERIODICALLY SEIZES the Top 40 appeared to reach its zenith last fall, when a certain country star whose initials are T.S. transitioned to bona fide diva on an album named after the year the Berlin Wall fell. But Carly Rae Jepsen, whose 2012 viral hit "Call Me Maybe" was so ubiquitous that even President Obama was once asked about it in an interview, might actually be the neon decade's most dedicated student. Jepsen's third studio album, *E•mo•tion,* is full of whizzing, industrial-strength pop songs that raid the musical closets of Cyndi Lauper and Prince, establishing the 29-year-old Canadian songwriter as more than a one-hit wonder.

Some credit must go to Jepsen's top-notch collaborators, who include the Cardigans' Peter Svensson (who now crafts hits for Ariana Grande and the Weeknd) and "Chandelier" singer Sia (who takes a break from her usual power ballads to write the roller-rink-ready "Boy Problems"). Yet it's Jepsen who provides the beating heart of a record dense with stainless-steel beats. Her lyrics fixate on the nerve-racking early stages of romance, and she finds ample and compelling material between nascent crushes and defined relationships. Jepsen might as well have called the record *Sex•u•al Ten•sion,* because these songs are fueled by it.

That may come as a surprise to some listeners. The unrelenting cheer of "Call Me Maybe," coupled with her popularity among the Justin Bieber set (the two share a manager), gave Jepsen the reputation of a schoolgirl living in a chaste, PG universe. (Her 2014 Broadway stint as Cinderella probably didn't help.) How much of this Jepsen courts is up for debate, but she keeps things from getting too saccharine by showing off an unexpectedly mature side. Over a stomach-lurching bass line on "Gimmie Love," Jepsen frets over grownup desires: "Gimmie touch/ 'Cause I want what I want/ Do you think that I want too much?"

Her sometimes cheesy lyrics can be easy targets. Detractors declared lead single "I Really Like You" the downfall of pop because it uses the word *really* 67 times. ("I *really really really really really* like you," goes the chorus. That's six of them right there.) Never mind that these people aren't burning copies of the Beatles' equally repetitive "All You Need Is Love" in the streets—*E•mo•tion*'s pleasures are simple but not stupid. Jepsen knows that the lowest-concept songs can pack the biggest emotional wallop, like the opener, "Run Away With Me." With a surging chorus and retro saxophone riff, it's more euphoric than Jepsen's breakout hit, but it likely won't be as huge.

"Call Me Maybe" is the rare song that comes around once in a career. Instead of topping it, Jepsen did herself one better: she made a mainstream pop album that has nary a skippable track. When the songs are this good, that feels like the rarer feat.

—NOLAN FEENEY

MUSIC

Overcast season at Beach House

For more than a decade, the Baltimore duo Beach House has been crafting lush, introspective songs that revel in navel-gazing misery. It's a form of indie-rock mood lighting meant to be inhabited as much as listened to. For its fifth album, *Depression Cherry,* the pair decided to de-emphasize percussion, and the pillowy, haunting result is ideal for the encroaching autumn days. Amid its somber tones, *Depression Cherry* does present a glimmer of light: Victoria Legrand's velvety murmurings about disaffectedness and longing combine with Alex Scally's cumulus-cloud guitars to create a space of sanctuary, one where despair and anxiety—"Yet I'm tracing figure eights on ice in skates/ Oh well, if this ice should break, it would be my mistake," Legrand sings on the chiming "PPP"—are not only understood but reconfigured into a shot at shared bliss.

—*Maura Johnston*

Legrand's woeful lyrics offer hope

JEPSEN, BEACH HOUSE: GETTY IMAGES

TIME PICKS

MOVIES
The *Bourne* movies meet stoner comedy in ***American Ultra*** (Aug. 21). Jesse Eisenberg plays a pothead who, after discovering he is a sleeper agent, must fight off bad guys with his girlfriend (Kristen Stewart).

MUSIC
Alessia Cara drops her debut EP, *Four Pink Walls,* on Aug. 28. The 19-year-old singer's outsider anthem "Here" will resonate with fans of Lorde's "Royals."

BOOKS
In Her Shoes author **Jennifer Weiner** based her first love story, *Who Do You Love* (out now), on her own on-again, off-again romance.

TELEVISION
It was only a matter of time before the most-watched show on TV, zombie drama *The Walking Dead,* got a spin-off. The prequel, ***Fear the Walking Dead,*** premieres Aug. 23 on AMC.

MOVIES

Grandma hits the road with vintage style

Behind the wheel of a 1955 Dodge, Tomlin sets out to find Garner $630 and winds up re-examining her past

MY BEST CELEBRITY SIGHTing ever in Los Angeles was at a stoplight. Next to me was an enormous black car, clearly vintage and striking in a funereal kind of way. The driver was a slight, pale woman wearing black sunglasses and, as I remember it, a scarf over her hair like a Hitchcock heroine: Lily Tomlin driving her 1955 Dodge Royal through Los Feliz. I almost levitated with joy. It felt like a performance, just for me. Since *Grandma* features Tomlin driving the very same car through the streets and canyons of Los Angeles, you could say I was predisposed to swoon over writer-director Paul Weitz's film, a tender mercy about a woman coming to terms with some of her mistakes—and successes—over the course of one day.

Tomlin plays Elle, a once famed gay poet and retired academic who deflects attempts at intimacy with a lacerating wit and occasional flat-out cruelty. The movie opens with Elle showing her much younger girlfriend (Judy Greer) the door while denying she ever cared about her. Her relationship with her wife, who died recently, lasted 38 years to this one's four months. "You're a footnote," Elle says.

She's equally frank, although nicer, with her granddaughter Sage (the wistful, lovely Julia Garner) when the teenager shows up asking for $630 for an abortion. Elle has no money and makes no judgment; she's been there herself. And she's an ardent feminist. But she wants the girl to understand what's coming. "You've put some thought into it, right?" Elle says slowly. "Because this is something that you will probably think about at some moment every day for the rest of your life." It's an unusual cinematic glimpse into the fact that the right to choose doesn't exclude the right to care.

But *Grandma* is not cut from the brutal cloth of, say, *4 Months, 3 Weeks and 2 Days,* the brilliant film about two women on a mission to get an illegal abortion for one of them in 1980s Romania. Weitz wrote it specifically for Tomlin after directing her in the middling *Admission,* and it more closely resembles *Nebraska* or *About Schmidt,* in which a crotchety elder road-trips to self-examination. In their quest for cash, Elle and Sage visit, among others: the impregnator; Sage's hard-nosed mother (Marcia Gay Harden), whom grandma and granddaughter share a fear of; and, most improbably, one of Elle's old lovers (Sam Elliott) who has cash but also a bone to pick.

> The driver was a slight, pale woman wearing black sunglasses and a scarf over her hair like a Hitchcock heroine: Lily Tomlin driving her 1955 Dodge Royal through Los Feliz

Grandma is slender, plotwise, and Weitz allows a few scenes to get too broad. But many charm with deadpan humor (like Elle's subtle double take when Sage asks if *The Feminine Mystique* has anything to do with *X-Men*) or vibrate with a vivid awkwardness. Tomlin, with her roots in stand-up, has always been more performer than actor; she doesn't react much to other actors but rather tends to do her own thing. As does Elle. Weitz knows his muse. But he's smartly made room for Tomlin to explore her own wisdom, to look into a mirror (literal and figurative) of an older woman's past and present with remorse, tears and, best of all, delighted laughter at discovering something new in herself. At 75, Tomlin remains the coolest. —MARY POLS

FEAR THE WALKING DEAD: AMC; GRANDMA: SONY PICTURES CLASSICS

QUICK TALK

Patrick Stewart

The English actor stars in Blunt Talk, *a new Seth MacFarlane–produced comedy that premieres Aug. 22 on Starz and follows Walter Blunt, a troubled British journalist working in American cable news.*

—NOLAN FEENEY

This is your first-ever TV comedy series, apart from guest roles. What inspired the change? I worked with Seth on *American Dad!* and loved that experience. Playing Deputy [CIA] Director Bullock opened up opportunities for me I hadn't had before. Playing an obnoxious, loud, opinionated, vulgar-minded, self-obsessed character was just fantastic.

Your most iconic roles—Captain Picard in *Star Trek: The Next Generation*, Professor X in the *X-Men* films—are quite saintly. In the first episode, Walter drives drunk, gets high and picks up a prostitute. He does mean well. Because he's essentially a serious and decent man, it makes the outrageousness of the comedy sequences that much more fun to play. There is so much potential for something distasteful to happen. Instead, the scene has a sweetness and charm about it.

You shadowed Jon Stewart and Rachel Maddow to prepare for the role. What did you take away from the experience? It's the details. In the production offices, there are children's drawings everywhere. People have families—their children do drawings, and they stick them up. That was an idea I took back, having my grandchildren do drawings and paintings. They're now on TV.

Are you a news junkie yourself? I'm addicted to newspapers. I can't throw a newspaper out until I've looked at every single page. My very first job when I was 15 was working on my local paper. All I got to do were deaths, births and marriages. One morning I saw three dead bodies before lunch and went back to the newsroom and said, "I don't think I can do this."

ON MY RADAR

SILICON VALLEY

'I'm a huge fan. Brilliant work from the producers, writers and actors.'

SUNNY OZELL, TAKE IT WITH ME

'My wife! She sings some jazz, some country, some American songbook. She looks at the work of great songwriters and finds the songs that never quite made it.'

STEWART: GETTY IMAGES; MR. ROBOT: USA

Malek stars in USA Network's Mr. Robot, *the hacker thriller concluding its first season*

TELEVISION

Mr. Robot: the antidote to *True Detective* blues

THOSE LEFT DISAPPOINTED BY THE LISTLESS second season of *True Detective* might find a new obsession in USA Network's *Mr. Robot,* airing its first season finale Aug. 26. The show, which has grown from around 1.75 million to 3 million weekly viewers thanks in part to online streaming, follows morphine-addicted techie Elliot (Rami Malek) as he joins vigilante hacker group F Society. Its leader, Mr. Robot (Christian Slater), plots to take down a tech conglomerate he calls Evil Corp from a decrepit Coney Island arcade. Creator Sam Esmail originally conceived *Mr. Robot* as a film, and it would be at home on a premium cable channel like HBO. But USA offered Esmail free rein and recruited Niels Arden Oplev, the director of the Swedish *The Girl With the Dragon Tattoo*, to imbue the pilot with a certain Scandinavian darkness.

Esmail pays homage to psychological thrillers *Fight Club* and *American Psycho*. Elliot speaks to the audience as if it were an imaginary friend, and he struggles with delusions. The men in suits on the subway could be commuters or spies. An accident that lands him in the hospital could be an attack or an attempted suicide. A jailbreak may be a hallucination or a dramatic turn. Despite its trippy diversions, *Mr. Robot* feels more grounded than *True Detective* and its brand of cynical drama. The hackers have the sort of gender and racial diversity seen often in life but rarely on TV. And while heroes in other dramas dole out justice in over-the-top climaxes—a shoot-out at an orgy, for instance—*Mr. Robot*'s hackers take on the system in a more realistic and terrifying way: uncovering dark secrets with just one keystroke. USA renewed the show for a second season before the pilot even aired. —ELIANA DOCKTERMAN

The escape room—a Rubik's Cube that locks the door behind you

By Tessa Berenson

I REALLY NEED A HINT. I'M LOCKED IN A ROOM that I can't figure out how to get out of, and the whir of a timer by the door reminds me that valuable minutes are ticking by. "I think we should ask for help," I say.

No response from the eight others stuck in this Washington, D.C., office building with me, each working on different clues. A tattooed guy in flowered sweatpants is holding a magnifying glass to a map of Paris. My boyfriend is kneeling on the floor trying to divine a clue among patterned pieces of cardboard and a fuzzy blanket. I've been working on decoding some glowing lines and squiggles on the wall—and I'm stumped. I say again, "Shouldn't we ask for a hint?"

No one replies, except for one woman who glares at me. Clearly we are going to have to find our way out of here on our own, without any help from the man watching us via a camera on the ceiling. And we have only 35 minutes left.

This is an escape room. They're popping up all over the country, from San Diego to Denver to Boston, nearly 400 in all at about 150 different facilities. The premise is simple: people pay about $30 each to get locked in a room filled with oblique clues—hidden objects, puzzles, riddles, encryptions that unlock boxes and so on—that, when solved, will allow them to discover a password, code or key that opens the door and leads to freedom and glory, or at least a drink. Generally players have about 60 minutes. Here in the Double Agent's Digs at Escape Room Live D.C., just over half the groups get out in time. That drops to around 20% for those who don't take hints.

The original escape room, a weekend-long installation in Kyoto in 2007, was inspired by online flash games in which players click around their virtual surroundings to find clues that lead to their liberation. The translation of the video games to real life was so popular that the rooms spread to China, Europe and then the U.S., when the Japanese company SCRAP Entertainment opened a San Francisco location in 2012. No one firm holds the rights to the idea, so anyone with some windowless real estate and a way with dead bolts can launch a room. It's not a bad investment: some facilities around the U.S. are on track to rake in six figures a year.

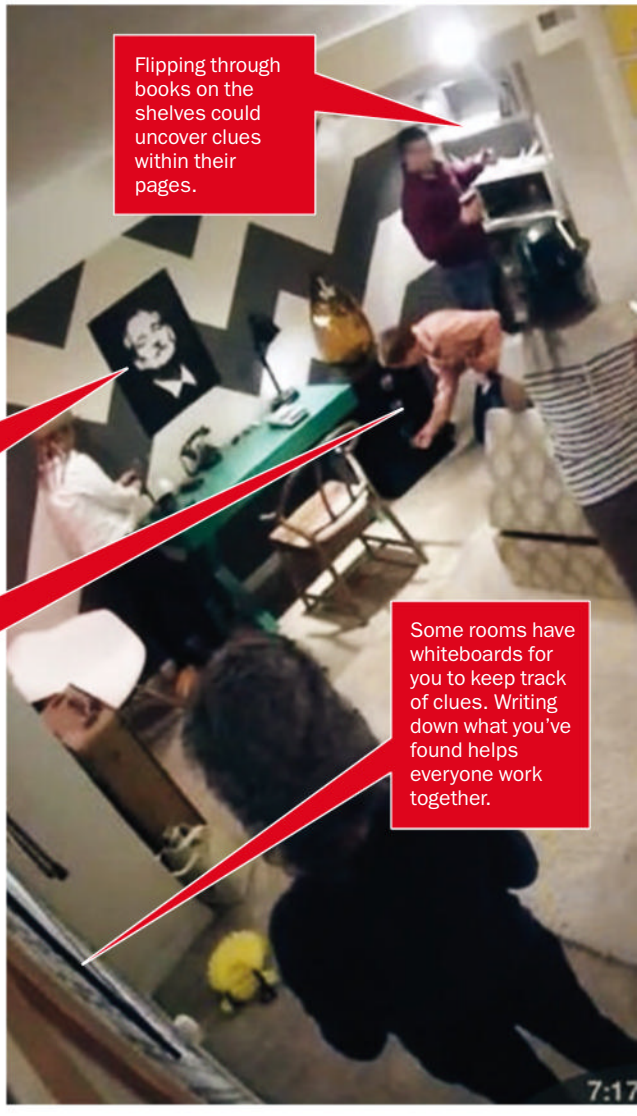
It's increasingly rare that a group of people has to work together creatively to solve a problem without the use of any screens or the Internet, which may be a big part of the appeal. Corporate entities have even used the rooms for team-building exercises. Ginger Flesher-Sonnier, a former math teacher and owner of the D.C. escape space, fell in love with the idea on a trip to Europe. "I've always loved puzzles and riddles and crosswords and scavenger hunts," she says, "and these are a combination of all of that."

Each room presents a different scenario. There is one in Nashville where you must recover a stolen painting concealed somewhere between the four walls. In New York City you attempt to escape from a tiny Manhattan apartment. Los Angeles places you in a serial killer's basement, as seen last season on *The Bachelorette*. My team—mostly couples in their early 30s—has been told that we are secret agents trapped in an office while trying

TRAPPED AND YOU CAN'T GET OUT? STRATEGY TIPS FOR ESCAPE-ROOM NEWBIES

Does Bill Murray know something you don't?

A locked drawer tells you what you have to find: if it's secured with a combination lock, you must find those numbers to move on.



COURTESY ESCAPE ROOM LIVE D.C.

to ferret out a double agent. The 45-minute task is twofold: figure out the double agent's next drop location and find a key to free ourselves.

The first few minutes in the room are hectic and disorienting, with no clear sense of where, or even how, to begin. There are two bookcases along the back wall, which is covered in a geometric yellow pattern. (Is it just hipster decoration? Or a road map filled with crucial clues?) A portrait of Bill Murray hangs on another wall, overlooking a couch, a stool, a few desks and random objects everywhere—including a Darth Vader mask. We decide the best approach is to divide and conquer.

One person starts flipping through books; another rifles desk drawers. My boyfriend fiddles with a suspiciously heavy can of Pabst Blue Ribbon. I examine a series of colored, numbered vases. The next 20 minutes are a blur as we fumble around, examining tchotchkes and maps of D.C. streets, trying to be useful. Mostly we are just lost—yelling out scattered directives and questions that don't get a response: *Time is running out! Have we used this big metal key for anything yet? We need to communicate more! Why is there a blond wig on the floor?*

We eventually jell as a group, figuring out the roles each of us will play. I've never loved math, nor am I good with riddles, and I soon realize that being held in a three-dimensional puzzle designed by a former math teacher may actually be my worst nightmare. At one point we discover a brain teaser, and I feel panic welling as we read it together. But a man behind me blurts out the answer immediately. "Look at you!" I cheer and give him a high five. Maybe morale boosting will be my chief contribution.

With 20 minutes left, the nine of us crowd around a whiteboard staring at a word we've written, a word we're sure contains everything we need to root out the double agent, unlock the door and win the game. The word is *pickle.*

Which is what we are in, but at least now we're all working together, focused on manipulating the letters of this briny vegetable into a way out. It takes a few minutes of retracing old clues and trying different methods of translating the letters into numbers, but eventually we do it. Some 28 minutes after we first walked into the room, the nine of us emerge, just four minutes shy of record time.

Afterward a man named Hop Dang, who had been manning the camera, debriefs us while laughing about our more egregious missteps. He asks how we thought it went, and the responses range from the bewildered—"I blacked out. I have no idea what just happened"—to the smug—"I can't believe some people don't get out in time."

Then the woman who frowned when I asked for help says, pointedly, "I'm glad we never asked for a hint. I have way too much pride to ever do that." Even Dang says I surrendered too early. "If you'd asked for a hint that soon, I wouldn't have given it to you anyway," he teases.

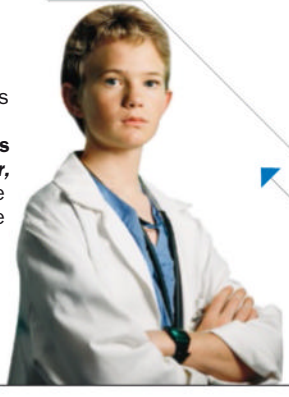
Dang says he's seen some groups totally click and others, usually families, devolve into epic fights. In the interest of thorough reporting, I did one with my family in New York City to see if he was right. The experience didn't ruin any relationships, but we didn't make it out in time and were publicly shamed for it. There's now a picture on Escape the Room NYC's official Facebook page of my family holding up a big sign that says LOSERS. I learned that I'd rather win the game using hints than fail with my pride. It may be less satisfying to get free knowing you needed a few tips, but that celebratory cocktail afterward will taste a lot better than if you didn't get out at all.

Disney will create **two *Star Wars* themed lands,** in Florida's Disney World and California's Disneyland. And yes, said CEO Bob Iger, there will be both a Millennium Falcon ride and a Creature Cantina re-creation.

There's a ***Simpsons*-inspired heavy-metal band named Okilly Dokilly,** whose members dress up as do-gooder Ned Flanders.

Jimmy Fallon has been **renewed as the *Tonight Show* host** through 2021.

Neil Patrick Harris admitted he still watches **episodes of *Doogie Howser, M.D.,*** in which he played a teenage physician.



Britney Spears will guest-star on CW comedy *Jane the Virgin.*

NBC is making a **TV movie based on the Dolly Parton song** "Jolene."

TIME'S WEEKLY TAKE ON LOVE IT / LEAVE IT WHAT POPPED IN CULTURE

A drug ring attempted to use **a Minions toy** to smuggle cocaine through the mail.

A Colorado man pleaded guilty to **tossing at least 600 books along a busy highway.** Local press dubbed him the "literary litterbug."

The Cup Noodles Museum in Japan **started selling ramen-flavored ice cream,** which comes in soy sauce and curry varieties. Toppings include shrimp, green onions and potatoes.

Instagram celebrity Josh Ostrovsky (@thefatjewish) was **called out for extensive plagiarism** after being signed to Hollywood talent agency CAA.

Miley Cyrus said that playing Hannah Montana *(left)* "probably" gave her body dysmorphia:

'I had been made pretty every day for so long, and then when I wasn't on that show, it was like, Who … am I?'

Uggie, the **canine star of *The Artist,*** died at age 13.

DISNEY PARKS/GETTY IMAGES; FLANDERS: 20TH CENTURY FOX; OKILLY DOKILLY: ALAMY (2); GETTY IMAGES (5)

By Daniel D'Addario, Nolan Feeney and Samantha Grossman

Get Committed. Get Educated. Get Protected.

GET VACCINATED.

Meningococcal is a vaccine-preventable disease.

Vaccines are now available to help protect against the three serogroups of meningococcal disease most common in the United States (A, C, W and Y). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that all children be vaccinated at age 11, with a booster dose at age 16 years.

The serogroup B meningococcal vaccine is recommended for people 10 to 25 years at increased risk for the disease. In June of 2015, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) voted for permissive use of a MenB series for adolescents and young adults 16 through 23 years of age.

The Emily Stillman Foundation

The Emily Stillman Foundation is an approved 501(c)3 non-profit organization dedicated to raising awareness of meningococcal disease and organ/tissue donation. It was founded in 2014 in memory of Emily Nicole Stillman, a 19 year old college student who contracted SerogroupB Meningococcal Disease. To donate or learn more, **visit www.foreveremily.org.**

ESSAY

In Hollywood, looking 'ageless' is the ultimate prize. In real life, not so much

By Susanna Schrobsdorff

ACCORDING TO HER BIRTH CERTIFICATE, SANDRA BULLOCK turned 51 last month. But because she looks exactly the same as she did in *Miss Congeniality,* a movie filmed back in the 20th century, BuzzFeed deemed her "immortal" and everyone else routinely calls her "ageless." Bullock is just one of a number of celebrities in their 40s and 50s who've had birthdays recently but have not gotten older, unlike the rest of us in their age bracket. Take Halle Berry. One website put a photo of her 20 years ago next to one of the newly 49-year-old Berry and dared us to choose which was which. "This Is What 49 Looks Like," it said. If that's what 49 looks like, I must be 71.

And how about Tom Cruise? You can click through slide after slide of him looking identical decade after decade, in *Mission Impossible* film after *Mission Impossible* film. It's like *Groundhog Day,* but some of us are waking up older, while our cultural signposts don't change. The other day, I walked out the door to find a totally nude 57-year-old Sharon Stone on the front page of the New York *Post.* Even accounting for Photoshop and Stone's exceptional genetics, her body looks disconcertingly the way it did in *Basic Instinct* in 1992. My elder daughter wasn't even a thought when that movie came out. This month she's going to college, and she and Stone look a little like sisters.

This endless agelessness is particularly unnerving because middle age is a time of such change in your body, in your identity, in the way people see you. It actually feels a lot like another adolescence—a period when you're hyperconscious of how you compare to your peers and how they're aging. Like a teen, you even have a bit of an obsession with photos because you're not sure exactly what you look like in the world. Is that really my neck—or is it just the light? Who is that woman? And yes, you look at the stars you grew up with, the ones you saw in films and on TV when you were all young. When they don't seem to change, even as you do, it adds to the dissonance, the clanging disparity between your mind's view of yourself and your new physical reality.

Of course, we know that the rich and well known have always looked more "rested" than the rest of us. Stylists of every kind, nutritionists, personal trainers and retouching can do that. But even a generation ago, famous faces evolved. Look at a picture of Grace Kelly at age 52 in the early 1980s. She looks like a beautiful, well-tended middle-aged woman. Today she'd look old for her age.

The goal now is to ward off aging while you are still young, using all the magical nonsurgical options medicine has to offer, like preventive Botox that starts in your 20s, or microneedling, in which tiny sterile needles pierce the skin and trick the body into initiating skin repair. Or how about the process whereby your own plasma is injected into your face, the "vampire facial." Celebrities like Kim Kardashian, who is just 34, are already talking openly about using some of these techniques. Kardashian even went on camera while getting a vampire facial. It's easy to imagine her and her famous friends looking the way they do now right into their late 50s.

GETTY IMAGES

Eventually these procedures will become less expensive, and ordinary people my daughter's age will have these options and the dilemmas that go with them. Already anti-aging is starting to be considered maintenance, like coloring your hair. And it's partly a survival tactic. In an era when 20-somethings start billion-dollar companies, youth is prized and looking older can have an economic cost. My friends and I find ourselves openly debating tactics that we used to make fun of. Is it too late for Botox? Does fat-freezing work? And how much time do you have to spend in the gym to keep the body of a 35-year-old after 50? It's all so exhausting. But members of the next generation have it tougher. They'll have to ask, Do I want to spend my youth trying not to get old? And when do we get to stop? I was kind of looking forward to getting off the maintenance treadmill someday. For my girls, that day might be never. I've already seen "Sexy at 70" headlines. Will everyone be expected to go to their graves looking hot?

I also have to wonder what else we are retarding along with age. How do you move on if you're working so hard to stay the same? And besides, if you've known the ache of watching a daughter pack up for college, you know you can't stop the clock. Nor would I switch places with her. My girl's options are endless; her beauty is effortless. But she's not convinced of that. Dizzy on a buffet of possibility, she and her peers believe they have to be, and do, everything at once. That's the gift and the burden of youth. Like the rest of us, they'll have to learn how to choose what's worth holding on to and what to let go.

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Beverly Johnson Out with a memoir, *The Face That Changed It All*, the veteran supermodel reflects on her career and on coming forward about Bill Cosby

You became one of the highest-profile Cosby accusers when you alleged last year that the comedian had drugged you. How did you decide to speak out? I can't even tell you how difficult it was to come out. It was only when I told one friend that I'd had for 20 years. She started to tell me about when she was raped by an uncle. We had known each other 20 years, and we had never told each other these stories. I told myself, If I'm going to write a memoir, I'm going to *write a memoir.* I'm not going to censor myself.

Many people have applauded you. What is the feedback that we don't see? It totally changes your life. It's not that this coming forward is awful, but it's not 100% positive. Nobody wants to be judged and criticized, and that's what comes along with it. But what stands out for me is that I found a strength in myself and a part of my soul. My soul aged gracefully. It's just such a grace that has happened from this.

Your book is candid, and you had a reality show. Are you comfortable sharing this much with the public? Last night I received a hard copy of the book, and I'm like, What did you do? What were you thinking? We'll see. Interview me in a few months.

Is the modeling world uniquely competitive? That's in every industry, isn't it? Competition and rivalry are good. It brings out the best in us.

How does posing for photos change as you age? When you're 103 pounds and 18 years old, you can give them every angle in the world. But things change, and that's the wonderful part about life. It would be really boring to try to stay exactly the way you are with the same old hairstyle that you had back in high school.

You write about your rivalry with Iman. Do you regret not helping each other more? At my moment, there was always a token black person. And in the '70s I became that token black person. It brings out the worst in people when they think there's only one spot, where for everyone else there are lots of spots.

What do you make of the fashion industry's response to underweight models? In my era, we were superskinny, but people got inspired by the fashion. They didn't want to look like us. Now models have a responsibility to send out the correct message. The scrutiny has to continue.

You dated Arthur Ashe and Mike Tyson. Did life in the public eye affect your romantic choices? Obviously, from my book, I didn't do so good. I made some mistakes.

> 'I feel the most beautiful when I'm speaking my truth.'

Arthur Ashe and I—our connection was manufactured. But in the other cases, I don't tend to go after someone that's going to bring me more celebrity or fame. I'm not that ambitious.

You have a hair-extension line. How has it been running a business? Really difficult. The learning curve was challenging. I've found that I'm smarter than I ever thought and that it's exhilarating to build something brick by brick. Modeling is instant gratification. You see the picture. You get your check.

When do you feel most beautiful? I feel the most beautiful when I'm really speaking my truth in my soul. I don't look in the mirror a lot, but right now I'm looking in the mirror and I'm going, Whoa! You look good.

—DANIEL D'ADDARIO

PARAS GRIFFIN—GETTY IMAGES

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